The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FRAUD TO BE PUNISHED.

The Probe Inserted in Democratic Manipulation of Returns.

EVIDENCE COMING IN FAST..

War Declared on the Crooks and No Quarter to Be Given.

AN INTERESTING REGISTRY LIST.

Roster in the Fifteenth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Republican leaders in the recent campaign declare that evidence of fraud committed election-day in the interest of Cregier continues to pour in on the Republican and Harrison campaign managers. They say the frauds were not confined to any division of the city, but appear to have been most glaring in the First, Sixth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-third Wards. They charge that the returns from precincts in those wards were held back in order to be fixed up on advices furnished from the City-Hall. They charge that the police officers at the polls were in complicity with the clerks and judges, and the Republican election officers were bullied and bulldozed. They charge that in numerous instances votes were cast in the names of dead men and of those who had moved out of the city.

Their estimate of the extent of the frauds, based on the evidence so far furnished, is that from 6,000 to 8,000 fraudulent votes were cast for Cregier Tuesday.

It is the determination of the Republicans and of the leaders of the Chicago Democracy to prosecute to the fullest extent every person who has committed any infraction of the law. Hempstead Washburne is elected on the face of the returns despite the frauds, but they say that that fact makes it no less the duty of the Republicans to proceed against every offender. They claim there is reason to believe, too, that the Cregierites contemplated further frauds, which would have succeeded but for the prompt action of the united opposition to Cregier.

Chairman Nye has acted in this matter with characteristic vigor, and that has had its effect, as was shown by the general collapse of the Cregier claims yesterday. Even Chief Marsh, who the day before was claiming a plurality of 281 for Cregier, said in an interview with his evening organ yesterday: "The complete unofficial returns show that nothing short of the official canvass can determine whether Mr. Washburne or Mr. Cregier has been elected." Crain, Cooper, Hopkins, and Asay are also abating their claims. It is claimed by the Republicans that there is reason to believe that the gang will not attempt further frauds now, and that they cannot stand by the frauds already committed and escape the penitentiary. For prudential reasons the Republican leaders withhold the evidence in their possession concerning these frauds.

It is probable that numerous arrests will be made. The Harrison managers, especially Washington Hesing, Levy Mayer, Adolph Kraus, and Ald. Goldzier, are as earnest in this matter as the Republicans. They have in fact joined hands with the Republicans, and there will be no quarter given. The whole thing will be searched to the bottom.

Plans of the Republican Central Committee.

Concerning any probably action the Republican Central Committee may take in the matter of the delinquent returns, W. T. Underwood, attorney for the committee, said: "It is the duty of the Commissioners to send out at once for these election officials and bring them before the board. That was the point I made to the Commissioners this afternoon. It is apparent that some of the sheets are missing.

"In certain precincts returns have not been made to the City Clerk, Controller, County Clerk, or to the Board of Commissioners. Mr. Coyne said that when the board in its canvass failed to find returns from a precinct it would then be time to send for the judges and clerks. He suggested that the returns might be in other envelopes in the vault. If they are they do not belong there, and at best it is only a supposition. The proper time to send out for the men was when it first appeared that the returns were not in. If messengers had been sent this afternoon as I requested the judges could have been before the Commissioners this morning and made their explanations if they had any to make. There is no doubt about Hempstead Washburne's election, and I dislike to intimate that the returns are delayed for any improper purposes. It is presumed that every sworn officer will do his duty. In the case of these delinquents it has not been done, but the omission may be through ignorance."

"Will you cause warrants for the arrest of these men to be issued?"

"I cannot say. It may not be necessary, as the returns may yet be found. At all events no active steps will be taken by the committee until it is found what the Commissioners will do. The Commissioners, in case of any real or suspected irregularities, have power to send for persons and examine them in the matter."

Yesterday a number of reporters called upon Chief of Police Marsh with a request that they be allowed to examine his record of election returns as reported to the police. He declined to do so, but said that John P. Hopkins had a duplicate of them. Mr. Hopkins refused to let the reporters see his act. He said he had no reason for refusing beyond the fact that it would be exposing to the public information which might be used against them in their scheme of contest and defense.

FRAUD IN THE SIXTH WARD.

Desperate Measures Employed by the Democratic Machine.

The Republicans point to a case in the Sixth Ward which they say is outrageous. The Eighth Precinct returns, they say, were held back to the latest hour. They are among the returns that Chief Marsh refused to give to the reporters Tuesday night. The count was delayed by a man named Cunningham, one of the Democratic judges. After the results were ascertained the figures were altered three times. Most of the Harrison vote was counted for Cregier, who is credited with 224 votes, whereas he received only 168 votes. Hempstead Washburne received 61 votes. Only 55 were credited to him. The Republican judge and clerk were forced to sign the returns under threats. They now come forward to tell the truth. The Democratic judges responsible for the fraud have left town, it is said, and will not be here until the unpleasantness blows over. The Republicans claim that the report of the Republican judge and clerk will be substituted for the report of the Democratic refugees. This will add sixty-two votes to Washburne's plurality.

F. Brontigan, the Republican judge, was found at his grocery store, No. 3559 Wallace street. He said: "I dislike to talk about the case, for it is already in the hands of the attorneys, who are preparing the facts for prosecution to the Election Commissioners, but there an outrage. I will never again act as election judge if I can avoid it. Why, it's about all a man's life is worth to try to do what is right among such a mob. We were counting the votes and had just about completed them when a fight broke out in the polling-room. I don't know how it happened, but I do know that after the fight was over there were about sixty less votes for Washburne than before the fight. I can't tell who began the fight. I don't know. I am not at liberty to tell you any more about the affair until action is taken by the law in the case."

The Republican Clerk's Story.

J. S. Morton, No. 3555 Wallace street, who was a Republican clerk, said: "The fight in the polling-place was started by Ald. William O'Brien, who was the candidate for reelection on the Cregier ticket. Reed was the independent candidate. O'Brien made a rush with some friends into the room and struck Con McCormick, who is a brother-in-law and supporter of Reed. Then the fight became general and when the battle was over O'Brien and his backers had cleared the room of McCormick and his friends. I do not know whether any of the judges or clerks were driven out. I do know, however, that the number of ballots for the Republican ticket decreased during the row. Where they went to I do not know. For that matter it seemed to me that the Republican ballots disappeared mysteriously several times during the counting, and on the last counting there were not nearly so many as at the first. I do not care to talk about the case, as it will all come up in court."

Mr. Halway, No. 3533 Wallace street, who is an old-time Republican, said: "I was in the room for a time because of my being a known Republican. I am told that the reason O'Brien precipitated the fight on Con McCormick was because a dispute arose as to a ticket and McCormick was called in to look at it and give his opinion. O'Brien saw him in there and made a rush for him, so I am told. As to the ballots differing on the various counts I am not posted. I am confident that on the first count the poll stood: Cregier, straight votes, 168; Cregier, total votes, 221; Washburne, straight votes, 29, total, 61; Harrison, straight, 47, total, 83; Citizens', total vote, 27; Morgan, total vote, 5. There were 404 ballots. Three were thrown out because they were not numbered and one or two others were discarded for some reason."

Other Charges of Fraud.

Other cases pointed out by the anti-Cregier managers are: The bulldozing of voters in the Eleventh Precinct of the Fifth Ward by a Polish police officer whose star is 500. This fellow took the ballots out of the hands of voters and threw them away until he was remonstrated with by a brother officer named Regan. Another officer named Cunings, who was in citizen's clothes, attempted to take the part of the Polack bulldozer, but Regan could not be bluffed. In a precint of the Thirtieth Ward the Republican ticket-peddlers were set upon by the Democratic mob and driven from the polls at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Republican challenger was thrown out. The Cregierites had it all their own way. Instances of this kind might be multiplied.

OFFICER O'BRIEN SAVED THE BOX.

An Exciting Scene in the Twentieth Precinct of the Nineteenth Ward.

Officer P. J. O'Brien saved the ballot-box from a mob in the Twentieth Precinct of the Nineteenth Ward. The polling-place is on Halsted street, near Bunker street. The precinct gave 110 plurality for Mike O'Brien, Republican, over "Red" Sheridan, Democrat, and without this plurality Sheridan would have been elected. Dennis Sheehan, a Democratic judge, who is a city employé and a strong supporter of Sheridan, stepped out of the polling-place for a few moments. As he returned the crowd outside rushed up to the window. The polls were just being closed, but the window through which ballots were thrust had not been closed. Judge Sheehan rushed in and shouted to Judges Harris and O'Neil:

"Give me the keys to the ballot-box."

"Wait until that window is closed so the ballots will not blow away," they replied.

Sheehan seized a hammer and with oaths smashed the ballot-box with the hammer.

Policeman O'Brien of Maxwell Street Station ran in and pinioned his arms behind him before he could touch the ballots. The crowd outside, as if by previous agreement, smashed the windows and clawed wildly for the ballot-box. Officer O'Brien drew his revolver, released his grip on Sheehan, and called out:

"I'll kill the first man that touches that ballot-box."

Everybody's hands went up before the glistening weapon. The crowd fell back. Sheehan sheepishly put his hands above his head as the officer's weapon came in range.

"Arrest Judge Sheehan," called out Judges Harris and O'Neil, "he has no right to break the ballot-box."

Officer O'Brien placed Sheehan under arrest, called to a friend who summoned the patrol wagon, and Sheehan was carted off to Maxwell Street Station amid the howls of the mob.

The officer kept his eye on the ballot-box and his revolver in his hand until the judge was removed and the mob driven back. Then the counting of the votes began and proceeded without interruption.

Sheehan was sent to the Central Station yesterday afternoon, and his actions will be considered by the Election Commissioners.

D. W. LILLIS IS IN DECATUR.

He Says the Proceedings Were Regular and Straight—His Reputation in Lake.

David W. Lillis, one of the judges of the Fifteenth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward, was out of town yesterday. He went away Wednesday night. His home is at No. 4656 Ashland avenue, and a member of his family said yesterday that he had gone to Decatur, Ill., and was expected to return here Saturday.

The reputation of Lillis in the Town of Lake is none too good. He is 46 years old. His neighbors say if he ever had any regular occupation he does not appear to have ever worked at it. During the strike on the Lake Shore railroad he was employed by the Pinkertons as one of the armed guards to resist the strikers. After that he got appointed to the Fire Department, and was a member of the engine company on Forty-seventh street, near Ashland avenue. His disobedience of orders led to the Captain of the company one day, about four years ago, knocking him down. Afterwards he was dismissed from the service.

In those days he used to claim to be a Republican, but lately he has been a Democrat. Next he was a policeman at the Sixty-third

[Continued on second page.]

NAMES OF VOTERS THAT APPEAR ON THE REGISTRATION LIST OF THE FIFTEENTH PRECINCT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH WARD.

This Is Where Cregier Is Alleged to Have Received 502 Votes, Hempstead Washburne 6 Votes, Carter Harrison 19, and Elmer Washburn 18—Are All the Persons Named in the List Entitled to Vote?

THE TRIBUNE prints below for the information of voters and the general public in Chicago and elsewhere the complete list of registered voters in the Fifteenth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward. This is the precinct which was reported as giving 502 votes for Cregier and only six for Hempstead Washburne, nineteen for Carter Harrison, and eighteen for Elmer Washburn. THE TRIBUNE will be glad to have information that all of the names printed below are those of lawful voters; and if not it wishes to have the names that ought not to be on the list pointed out. Will all disinterested persons in the Twenty-ninth Ward assist in the work of getting at the truth about this precinct?

THE TRIBUNE especially invites the attention of persons in that precinct who voted the Republican ticket to the fact that only six votes were credited to Hempstead Washburne in Tuesday's election. *Every person who voted for Hempstead Washburne in the Fifteenth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward is requested to send in his name to* THE TRIBUNE *at once.*

It will be noticed that there are many typographical errors in the list. These are the fault of the printer to the Election Commissioners, John F. Higgins, Nos. 196 and 198 South Clark street, who seems to have done his work carelessly:

List of Registered Voters

15th PRECINCT—29th WARD.

JOHN F. HIGGINS, Printer, 196 & 198 S. Clark-st. APRIL 1891.

Ashland Ave.

4300 Wessel H
4300 Spencer T
4300 Smith R
4200 Rea H
4200 Parks J
4200 McCarthy J
4200 McCabe M
4200 Metzger C
4200 Metzger W
4200 Harrington J
4200 Holland D
4200 Caren J
4202 Garry J
4202 Reilly J
4212 Egan R J
4212 Curtin P
4212 Preston E E
4212 Roach W
4212 Sullivan J
4212 Sullivan D
4212 Gible M
4212 Goodwin P
4212 Williams J A
4214 Foley M
4214 Foley W
4214 McFadden J
4214 Qualey L
4214 Skelly T
4214 Bassett T
4214 Walsh T
4214 O'Brien T
4214 Healy T
4214 Healy J
4214 Foley E
4214 Boyle T
4214 O'Connor R
4216 Foley P
4216 Cusick G
4216 Lyons J
4216 McCarthy J
4216 Peht C
4216 Lemster G
4216 Lemster H
4216 Reed B F
4218 Conoby M
4220 Herbert J
4220 Fitzgerald M
4220 Peltier J B
4220 O'Reilly E
4220 Ryan J
4222 Hoffman H
4222 Kennedy J
4224 Hart Emil
4224 Grund Peter
4224 Grindle E
4224 Kleinochecle G
4226 Hoffman M D
4228 McGivern J
4228 Moran W
4228 Geller M
4228 Byers J
4228 Grinnon A
4236 Lehman Adolph
4236 Wood A
4238 Reibuspies J
4238 Peter C
4238 Mayer C
4240 Slechter M
4242 Rabie P A
4242 McGee P
4242 Prise M
4244 Cummings R
4244 Kurr J
4246 Ebbert H J
4250 Rabig A
3254 Cushing Wm
4254 Couples H
4256 Bergen L
4294 Sherlock P
4294 Sinnott P
4294 McDermott H
4294 Mount J
4294 O'Rourke J
4294 McDermott Frank
4300 Frederick H
4300 Burke W
4300 Lavery J
4300 Murphy T
4300 O'Brien E
4300 Adans E
4300 Bates W
4300 Curran D
4300 Hunter H
4300 McDermott J
4300 O'Brien M
4300 Pratt R H
4306 Hanly P
4306 Flarity T
4 6 Curtin J
4306 Curtin T
4306 Molyneaux R
4306 Mahoney S
4306 McDonough T
4306 McDonough J
4306 Balener F
4306 Tuohy W
4206 O'Toole J
4306 Poole W
4306 Simpson W
4306 Steffen W
4308 Cook A
4308 Baregan H
4308 Bergen H
4308 Bergen R
4308 Bergen R
4308 Bergen T
4308 Berrigan P
4308 Devany W
4308 Devany T
4308 Bergen T
4310 Gleason T
4310 Fagan J
4310 Keating W
4310 Malone J
4310 Canavan J
5310 O'Toole M
4312 Mathers J
4312 Gavin T
4312 Hennessy M
4314 McFadden M
4316 Carroll P
4316 Limieix F
4316 Nault J
4318 Cassidy P
4322 Crone F
4322 Crilley P
4322 Beckman M
4322 Krone H
4326 Flynn P D
4326 Bartz P
4326 White J
4328 Hennessy J
4328 Gallegher P
4328 Corcoran P
4328 Connolly J
4328 Foley P
4328 Hutchinson T
4328 Kelleher D
4328 Lyons T
4328 Mulhern J
4328 Kennedy D
4328 Nolan T
4328 Stack E
4328 Lyons P
4330 McDermott M
4330 Gleason D
4330 Rutherford J
4332 Donohoe J
4332 Blake T
4332 Barker A
4332 Caul M
4332 Caul P
4332 Garrity P
4332 Kenny T
4332 Mount J
4332 Marshal P
4332 McGuire L
4332 Shannessey W
4336 Garrick L
4336 Rock H
4336 Iewartz W
4338 Kelly E
4346 Montgomery C
4352 Martin H
4352 Healy R
4352 Bannahan P
4352 Bannahan M
4404 Brennen L
4404 Sampson L W
4404 Shaefer J
4410 Fields P
4414 Shay J
4502 Craeney H
4502 Fallon J
4502 Pratt G
4508 Keag W
4510 Goldspring J
4512 Simpson H
4514 McKee R
4514 Yeats S
4518 Sullivan D
4518 McDonnell I
4518 McClellan A W
4518 Stewart A
4518 Stewart S
4518 Brady T
4522 Stewart J
4522 Stewart J
4522 Callihan T
4532 Smith J
4532 Smith J
4556 Egan J
4592 Lavin P
4592 Feely P
4600 Connor E M
4602 Hassett P
4602 McAllister A
4602 Morgan M
4604 McCormick E
4604 Hendricks P
4604 Foley F
4610 Burke T
4610 Burke E
4612 Shean P
4612 Temston A
4612 Lindskoull L
4612 Sheahan P
3614 Rohner J
4614 Rahig J
4614 Roar J
4618 McKenna P
4618 O'Brien J
4622 Bannon W
4622 Bannon T
4622 Bannon T
4622 Bannon P
4622 Bischoff J
4632 Hiikens C
4632 Buckley P F
4632 Remuck J
4634 Callahan J
4640 Goelit J H
4642 Young W
4644 Hahn A
4644 Chinique A B
4646 Domask J
4646 McAuliff P
4646 Krzysko J
4646 Carroll J
4646 Bresson C
4646 Gries G

Dryer St.

4500 Smith J
4501 Waters J
4504 Goudy J
4504 Tennett J
4505 Stewart W
4508 White W
4509 Kesg R
4509 Filson W
4509 Roy R
4509 Keague R
4513 Daucliski S
4519 Yapp J
4519 Yapp H
4526 McGraw D
4532 Ouradmish E
4541 Lucy J
4600 McCorry J
4603 Lesnard J
4604 Pekar J
4607 Watch C
4609 Maroney W
4609 Marooney J
4610 Emmerion G
4611 Knop H
4612 Beschoff C
4615 Frawley J D
4615 Frawley D
4616 Pfroman J
4621 Fullerton A
4621 Pasley C
4621 Pasley C
4623 Mieler W
4629 Gavin J
4637 Pendergast J
4637 Lahey T
4637 Crowley J
4637 Dougherty M
4638 OBrien J
4648 Stokes M
4640 Carroll P
4644 Hanasey J
4648 Cousidine T
Dryer and 45th sts
Freckette J

Goodspeed St.

4111 Manly J
4300 Pratt H
4300 Quinn S
4302 Criegere W
4302 Juran S
4302 Safiff C
4302 Thibault M
4306 Kelly P
4308 Driscoll K
4314 Crowley J
4323 Donegan J
4325 ORourke P
4325 ORourke J
4325 Smith D
4325 Brugge M
4325 Hayes W
4325 Otto W
4332 Norman M
4332 Hanson L
4334 Crowley M
4408 Boldac F
4408 Corridian F
4411 Shaw J
4435 Birbuck J
4435 Gregory A
4435 Kubiak S
4435 Kubiak J
4437 Naughton J
4437 Bonzinski A
4437 Kowski D
4437 Kaletzinski V
4437 Seizenski T
4438 Furka J
4439 Sauer J
4443 Burkodock J
4449 Rozanskie R W
4449 Buhizous A
4449 Sceivlski A
4451 Kowisk S
4451 Polloganski M
4451 Zachozinski J
4510 Isker J
4520 Smokehole F
4520 Wyezel J
4534 Vitck J
4545 Wachaw G
4546 Toller V
4547 Stack J
4606 Kolas J
4607 Stubuck V
4609 Droberry F
4610 Ryder C S
4610 Kaspar F
4612 Dwok V
4613 Sindgluce M
4616 Gonia V
4619 Klewockowsky J Jr
4621 Miller W
4621 Beatly J
4627 Newell E E
4635 Heoh J
4636 Shivers J R

Speed St.

4639 Leskuski F
4639 Lisouskie F
4642 Cuchna J
4645 Pavlik J

Lincoln St.

4401 Frame S
4301 Blake W
4303 Blake M
4307 Payne F
4307 Myron L
4307 Maloney D
4307 Carriere P
4309 Garvey T
4323 Crumbo C
4333 Godwin Wm
4333 Shultz H
4335 Perrin A
4335 Benoit J
4335 Palmer J
4335 Moisan F
4337 Letarte T
4339 Droiun J
4339 Droium J
4339 Schultz A
4343 Alsit H
4427 Besterfield F
4625 Kober A
4625 Kober J
Lincoln and 43d st
Garvey J

Page St.

4523 Dperla W
4525 Stachwra A
4526 Domogalski M
4534 Paplanskie T
4537 Tronzenski A
4538 Wenck Jacob
4538 Floriska S
4539 Trenszenski S
4545 Ladonske J

Paulina St.

4518 Tinker H
4635 Laescher H
4635 Dansberger F
4536 Turnbull F
4601 Ludlum James
4601 Nolan J
4601 Barnhart F
4601 Barnhart H

Wood St.

4300 Lynch P
4300 Crawford W M
4300 Hughes M
4300 Parker Wm
4303 Voit F
4304 Hayes G
4304 Woods P
4304 Wholly D
4304 Ryan J
4304 ODea J
4304 Buckley F
4304 Carey T
4304 Conlan J
4304 Evans Wm
4304 Hayes T
4305 Casey B
4306 Christensen N
4308 Beck C
4308 Stout W
4311 McCrea S
4311 Baggs W
4311 Barns W
4311 Emerson J
4313 McMaster F
4314 Holverston A
4314 Holverson M
4316 Green W D
4316 Larson N
4317 Ward J
4317 Carey D
4323 Riley M
4323 McHugh J
4324 Smith G
4324 Kenney E
4324 Bowels L
4324 Devine H
4324 Trumbley G
4324 White B
4324 Maher J
4330 Barrow J
4330 Hilton H
4330 Hilton W
4334 Evans T
4334 Burns J
4335 McMasters J
4335 McMaster W
4335 McMullen H
4337 Lizotte F
4337 Moore N
4341 McDowell S
4341 Rengran J
4342 Cunningham D
4346 McDermott E
4402 Schuldt H
4402 Bartkowiak T
4412 Forris W
4412 McCarthy P
4412 Meany M
4412 Meehan J
4412 Mesney J
4412 Brazzel T
4412 Thompson A
4418 Pasvelowski J
4424 Gimmey S
4424 Vake J
4426 Swedlus F
4428 Nowak A
4430 Rosdiew M
4432 Nowacyk A
4438 Stewart H
4438 Fox P
4458 Cookie J
4458 Smith J
4506 McGrath P
4506 Ryan M
4529 Kenny J
4529 Branagan J
4616 Bochue A
4642 Hess A
4644 Dubey J

Thirty-ninth St.

1545 Schlickel B
39th and Hoyne
Schlickel H
39th and Lewitt
Tarpy T
39th and Long John
Dasse J
O'Sullivan P
Putzenmer W
Sullivan P
39th and Robey
Putzhamer W K
Hotch J
39th and Wood
Trummeley J
41st court and Ashland
Foley T
43d and Ashland
Kelly P
Conner L
42d and boulevard
Hughes T
Metzger N

Forty-second Court.

2420 Dion C
2424 Noel D
42d Court and Boulevard
Dumas C
Braddick T
Prough J
Braderick J
42d and Paulina
Kennecky T
Beck J M
Wagow G E
Spodden S
Hersog L
Carlson C E
42d and Western av
Cummings W
43d and Ashland av
O'Toole D
Tiernan T
Yeats A
O'Toole L
43d and Court
Rivers A
43d and Dreyer st
Meehan T
Murphy D
Meehan R
McCarthy J
McDermott C
Healey O
Hilliard M
Hogan L
Woodman E
Sullivan D
Sullivan P
McCake L
Mahoney J
Hall J
Griffin J
Albinder E
Robert J
Reynolds J
43d and Everts ave
Kane C
Fogarty T
Morris J
43d and Goodspeed st
Hawley J
Hancock J
Horrigan P
Gallager G
Gooney T
Egan M
Donohoe P
Cronquist O
Commeford J
Crowley T
Carey P
Boland J
Bennett E
Baker R
Bolland T
Kelly P
Larouche N
Logean L
King M
Dryscol S
Fleming P
Crowley J
Bolland M
Meyer H
Perren W
O'Connor M
Ross J
Golver S

NOW IT'S A COMMITTEE.

ANOTHER GRAND TRANSFORMATION GAS TRUST SCENE.

The Old Corporation Dissolves and Places Its Affairs in the Hands of Three Men—Certificates of Interest to Be Issued by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia—The Problem That Confronts Certificate-Holders.

The Gas Trust is dead. The State some time ago delivered sentence of capital punishment. Yesterday morning the corporation committed suicide. The legal doctors who stood about the death-bed laughed with unseemly glee at the last gasp of the corporation and turned and shook hands with one another when life was pronounced extinct.

There was a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas company convened yesterday morning. There were present in person about a dozen owners of gas company certificates, and there were represented by proxies the holders of some $20,000,000 more. Among those present at the meeting were E. J. Jerzmanowski, E. C. Benedict, C. K. G. Billings, C. E. Judson, T. B. Wells, W. C. Goudy, A. W. Green, F. S. Winston, W. J. Campbell, and ex-Judge Jamieson. The plan of the meeting had been carefully laid out. It was only a nominal ratification of the scheme which the attorneys present had devised. The meeting was in the hands of E. C. Benedict. Mr. Green was called to the chair, and Mr. Benedict presented a resolution. This resolution recited that decisions of the courts of this State have declared that the continuance by the Chicago Gas company of the business of holding and owning the shares of other corporations was in violation of the laws of the State. The corporation, the resolution said, had been engaged in no other business, having never engaged in the business of making and selling gas; and more than two years have elapsed since the issuance of license to organize the company.

After that preamble it was resolved that the corporation should surrender its charter and franchises. It was further resolved that the officers of the corporation "do take all needful steps to carry out the intent and purpose of these resolutions, and that they are directed to turn over the assets and property of the corporation other than the stocks and securities which have been deposited with or belong to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company of Philadelphia to E. C. Benedict, E. J. Jerzmanowski, and Walton Ferguson, who are hereby directed to receive said property, to realize upon the same, and out of such property and assets to pay and liquidate all the liabilities of the Chicago Gas company which may now exist, and to pay and liquidate the expenses of winding up the affairs of the company, including their reasonable charge for such service, the remainder, if any, to be distributed by them among the shareholders of this company or their assignees. Said committee shall have power to fill vacancies in its membership and a majority of the members of said committee shall have power to act."

Passed the Resolution Unanimously.

The resolution was put to a passage. Benedict lifted up a bundle of proxies that made two armfuls and represented $20,500,000 of stock certificates, and voted aye. The other security holders present, including a TRIBUNE reporter, voted with him, and the resolution to surrender the charter and franchises of the Chicago Gas Trust was carried unanimously.

Then Mr. Benedict offered another resolution. It recited that the property of the Chicago Gas company, consisting of shares of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company, shares of the Consumers' Gas company, of the Equitable Gas company, and shares of the People's Gaslight and Coke company are now held by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company under certain deeds of trust, bearing dated Oct. 15, 1887, and March 22, 1890, and by the terms of those deeds of trust cannot now be distributed among the shareholders of the Chicago Gas company. The resolution further sets forth that it is desirable to secure to the shareholders in the Chicago Gas company proper evidence of their beneficial interest in the shares of said gas companies, held by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company.

It was also resolved that the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company be requested to issue to the shareholders of the Chicago Gas company as they appear of record upon the surrender of their present certificates in the Chicago Gas company certificates of interest in the following form:

CERTIFICATE
OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

No. ——. —— Shares.

Issued upon surrender of certificates of the Chicago Gas company.

This is to certify that —— is entitled to —— shares (being a proportionate part of a total of 250,000 undivided shares) in and to the stocks of the Chicago Gas companies which are deposited with and held by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company under the terms of certain deeds of trust to this company, bearing date Oct. 15, 1887, and March 22, 1890, and subject to the provisions of such deeds of trust and the rights and powers of the trustee thereunder.

The registered holder of this certificate will be entitled to receive the proportionate amount of all dividends collected on said stocks by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company and distributed as such under the terms of the trusts.

The voting power on so much of said stock as are represented by this certificate may be exercised by the registered holders thereof, with power of substitution, subject to the rights and powers of the trustee in said deeds of trust.

This certificate is transferable by the holder thereof, in person or by proxy upon the transfer books provided for the purpose, upon surrender of this certificate, subject to the terms hereof.

This certificate is not obligatory until countersigned and registered by the Central Trust company, registrar.

Witness the corporate seal of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company.

——————, President.
——————, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Pa., ——, 18—.

A Suggestion as to Proxies.

It was also resolved that the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company be requested to grant to E. C. Benedict, E. J. Jerzmanowski, Walton Ferguson, Anthony W. Brady, and Charles F. Dieterich their proxy to vote upon the shares in the several gas companies at any meeting or election, such proxy to be given subject to the right of certificate-holders to vote so much of said stocks as are represented in and by such certificates, and subject to the power of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company to revoke the same and exercise all the voting power conferred by the deed of trust.

"I rise to make a motion that gives me more pleasure than any action I have ever done in connection with this corporation," said Mr. Benedict, and he stood with one hand on that $20,500,000 of proxies. "I move you, Mr. Chairman, that this meeting of stockholders of the Chicago Gas company adjourn sine die."

The motion was seconded, put, and carried. The Gas Trust was a corpse, and about it stood a dozen smiling men shaking hands with one another and offering congratulations. Then Mr. Benedict called those present to order again.

"I now address you as a body of property-owners," said he. "The legal existence of the Gas Trust has ceased. You are the property-owners who represent an interest in the assets of the dissolved corporation."

Mr. Green was again chosen Chairman. A resolution was offered reciting the recent act of the stockholders of the late Chicago Gas company and embodying the resolutions just passed. It was then resolved that the owners representing an interest in the stock certificates held by the Fidelity Trust company in the name of and for the Chicago Gas company ratify and confirm all acts and things done by the stockholders of the Chicago Gas company at the meeting held April 9, 1891. It was further resolved that E. C. Benedict, E. J. Jerzmanowski, and Waltom Ferguson be nominated and appointed attorneys and agents for these property-owners to act for them in all matters pertaining to the management of the property. The meeting further ratified and confirmed any and all things which Messrs. Jerzmanowski and Ferguson may do in the management thereof. It was declared that a majority of this committee shall have power to act and to fill vacancies in its number. This resolution was passed and the reorganization was complete.

Effect on the Stock Market.

Will this proceeding satisfy the stockholders? The course of the stock market yesterday says it will not. The stock declined from 49 to 47¾, but reacted to 48. The action is regarded here, however, as a bull point by those best informed concerning the securities. There does not seem to be much doubt but a plan has now been devised which is not illegal. There is, perhaps, a question as to how strong security it offers to certificate-holders. Just what a share of the stock represents today it would be hard to say.

On the local exchange there is little business in the stock, but the bonds of the underlying companies are extensively traded in. On the floor yesterday afternoon the impression seemed to be that this action by the stockholders strengthened the position of the bonds. Such a view would seem to have more of a foundation in hope than in an analysis of the situation. The bonds of these underlying companies have been stamped with a guarantee of the payment of principal and interest by the Chicago Gas Trust. That guarantee at least meant that so long as the aggregate earnings of the several companies were sufficient to meet the aggregate interest charges on the bonds all interest charges would be paid. If the bondholders should buy and allow the Gas Trust to dissolve its corporate existence, shirk its responsibility under this guarantee, they certainly have not strengthened the position of their bonds. This phase of the matter presents a legal complication that the stockholders of the dissolved corporation may yet have to face.

A Problem for Certificate-Holders.

The tortuous distance that will exist between a holder of one of the new certificates which it is proposed for the Fidelity Trust company to issue and any voice in the management of the property that the certificate is supposed to represent will be too great and too complicated to attract investors. What way there is left for such certificate-holders to express themselves in the management of their property it is difficult to see.

Chicago has been out of the Gas Trust affair for some time. Chicago is likely to stay out of it for some time longer. The opinion among investors and speculators here is that the complications are still many. In point of fact there has been little change. It is still a trust; a trust, perhaps, which is now not within the grasp of the law; but still nothing more than a trust. It must continue to face most of the difficulties with which it has been battling since its organization. There is nothing in this action to satisfy the demand for cheaper gas. A consolidation of the gas interests of the city to prevent competition still exists. There has been a little more juggling with the affairs of the owners of this property, a few more uncertainties introduced into the situation, still more power placed in the hands of a few men. The benefit that is to follow either for the owners of this property or the citizens who use the product that it manufactures will need a stronger light than is thrown by a gas flame to bring out.

D. C. O'MALLEY TO BE INDICTED.

The Notorious New Orleans Detective Arraigned on Serious Charges.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 9.—[Special.]—Almost the first proceeding before Judge Marr today was the arraignment of D. C. O'Malley. A large number of citizens, among them a majority of those who signed the call for the mass-meeting of March 14, were in court as the detective stepped up to the bar. The indictments for perjury and conspiracy to commit perjury were read and O'Malley pleaded not guilty to each of them. Then Thomas P. McCrystal was called and he and O'Malley were jointly arraigned upon a charge of attempting to bribe the tale's juror, McCabe. As soon as the arraignment was over the visitors to the court already described arose and left in a body, showing that they had come to watch O'Malley's case and no other. O'Malley walked as far as the door on the other side of that taken by the citizens' committee, but turned back and remained in court during the rest of the day watching the proceedings. He left before the grand jury adjourned.

CINCINNATI STOCK-YARDS DESTROYED.

Ten Acres Burned Over, Involving a Loss of $250,000—Big Fire at Memphis.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10.—The whole ten acres of the stock-yards, old and new, north of the Stock-Yards Hotel, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire did not, however, make great headway outside of the stock pens. Official information places the loss at $250,000, but the amount of insurance is unknown.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10.—The cotton sheds of Hill, Fontaine & Co. at Front and Commerce streets caught fire, it is thought from the sparks of a locomotive, at about 11 o'clock last night. The fire burned fiercely and destroyed nearly all the sheds, in which were stored between 8,000 and 10,000 bales of cotton. The loss will be $325,000. Insurance not known.

Denounce the Article as False.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9.—The State Encampment, G. A. R., today by resolution denounced the *Century* article on Camp Morton as "false and infamous, and a libel on the military honor and civil integrity of the State," and appointed a committee of fifty to procure and compile evidence of the falsity of the charges made in the *Century*.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Attorney-General Miller is confined to his residence by sickness.

Diphtheria and scarlet-fever are epidemic at North Freedom, Sauk County, Wis.

The cruiser San Francisco departed for Chile Wednesday evening on its maiden cruise.

Heavy rain and snow storms are reported throughout Southern Minnesota and the Dakotas.

The Canadian cruisers will go into service about the 1st of May to protect the Canadian fisheries.

The United States steamship Michigan reached San Francisco from Honolulu yesterday morning.

Judge Johnston of the Porter (Indiana) Circuit Court yesterday decided the law prohibiting the pumping of natural gas from the State unconstitutional.

The Postal Telegraph and Cable company (Mackay line) is about to absorb the Michigan Postal Telegraph company. Negotiations have been in progress for some time, and they will probably be consummated next week.

Thomas Cooper, a well-known guide and scout, reached Cheyenne, Wyo., yesterday from Jackson's Hole on Snake River. He was present when the body of the man drowned in Snake River was found and is positive that it was Robert Ray Hamilton.

Advices from London state that a conference is being arranged there by Pierpont Morgan between the London holders of St. Paul and W. K. Vanderbilt for the purpose of arranging a merging of the St. Paul and Northwestern companies under one management.

The Boston Theater narrowly escaped burning last night. After the matinée an actor stepped on a match on the stage. The snow scene for Hoyt's "Midnight Bell" and the cotton used to represent the snow immediately burst into flames. The presence of an engine next door to the theater saved it.

M. B. Leavitt came to grief at Denver, Colo., yesterday. He has been, lessee and manager of the new Broadway Theater, but Rush & Morse, the owners, have come down on him for violating his agreement by running in separate shows. They simply took possession of the house, putting Leavitt out in the cold.

LAST EDITION.

VICTIM OF A VILE PLOT.

Anna Dickinson Claims That She Was Never Insane.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST HER.

She Says It Was a Scheme to Extort Money from the Public.

HER INCARCERATION AN OUTRAGE.

The Female Orator's Sister Accused of Forming the Plan.

DR. SEWARD CORROBORATES THE STORY.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—Anna Dickinson in a public mad-house—that was bad enough.

But Anna Dickinson in a public mad-house and perfectly sane—Anna Dickinson, gifted and eloquent, noted and honored figure of her time, famous for her labors in behalf of the enslaved and her championship of her own sex—Anna Dickinson shut up with maniacs and gibbering lunatics and still in full possession of her own reason—that is infinitely revolting to a country that still respects her. Shocking as it is, that is her story. Worse than that, it is her story that the wrongs and sufferings she has undergone are the result of a sister's designs.

Released from imprisonment by chance, Miss Dickinson, who is now in New York, has chosen to give her extraordinary narrative to the world for

HOW LEGISLATORS WORK.

AN AFTERNOON WITH A HOUSE COMMITTEE AT SPRINGFIELD.

Mr. James Quinn and Colleagues Discuss a Bill Regulating Commercial Agencies—The Substitute Compulsory Education Bill as Favorably Reported—Form of the Australian Ballot as Adopted by the House—The Live-Stock Exchange Investigation—The Amended Game Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—Mr. James Quinn, with a broad expanse of shirt-front, a big diamond, and a smile that would charm a bird off its nest, presided over the deliberations of the House Committee on Corporations today. The committeemen were there, with the single exception of Henry Petrarch Carmody, who had gone up to Joliet to inspect the prison. The committee was called to order, and a newspaper man pushed into service as clerk. Then State Treasurer Wilson entered the room.

"I move," said Mr. Burke, "that we now take up the bill that takes away the interest from the State Treasurer."

Then Mr. Wilson walked out, fanning his fevered brow with his hat.

Mr. James Quinn tumbled on to his desk a bushel at least of bills, seemingly looking for a good, easy one.

"Who's looking after that Simetary bill that I sent over from the Senrit?" asked one of the committeemen.

"No wan!" ejaculated ten or twelve.

"Thin flure it," was the reply.

Presently Mr. Quinn sifted out of the lot a production by Mr. Gus Nohe calculated to drive all mercantile and collecting agencies out of existence. The volunteer clerk read the measure and Mr. Quinn said the bill could be made the subject of remarks by any one present.

Mr. John Turnbull, representing Bradstreet's agency, took the floor and read letters from forty or more big Chicago houses denouncing the bill as vicious legislation. Some debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. James Townsend declared himself as unalterably opposed to the measure.

The World Looking at Them.

Mr. Thomas B. Carson suggested that Mr. Turnbull and his friends retire if they had finished their remarks. A vigorous kick came from other committeemen, and Mr. O'Connell said:

"Mr. Turnbull and his party should be asked to remain to keep an eye on the committee."

"The whole world has its eyes on us, me boy," ejaculated Mr. Burke.

Mr. Townsend was so pleased with Mr. Burke's happy remark that he tendered that gentleman a cigar and told him to "Light her up." This Mr. Burke proceeded to do, and the cigar burned with an ecru-colored nab.

"You bet these by the thousand, Jamesy," said Mr. Burke.

"Never," replied Mr. Townsend, "it's a Perfecto."

Mr. Carson's motion, indicating to Mr. Turnbull and his friends it would be as well if they allowed the committee to go into executive session, received the sole vote of the gentleman who made it. Then Mr. Burke wanted to know if he might ask a question "off of" Mr. Turnbull, and receiving an affirmative reply entered into a discussion with that gentleman on the high points of mercantile law, a subject with which Mr. Burke showed great familiarity, remarking:

"O, I'm in it."

Mr. Burke rather made Mr. Turnbull wince when he expressed a fear that some irresponsible mercantile agencies might go out and blackmail a fellow on a bad debt unless some such law as this was made.

As a compromise for a half-dozen contradictory motions the bill was referred to a subcommittee, consisting of Stringer, Nohe, Donnelly, Kern, and Townsend, where it will sleep the sleep.

When They Get Ready.

Mr. Nohe wanted to know when the subcommittee would report, and Mr. Townsend said it would report when it got ready.

"This here report when they got ready, me boy, won't do," said Mr. Burke with much asperity.

"Brung out the bills, Jamesy," said Mr. Burke, and the Chairman tendered a Senate measure which Mr. John Donnelly said was intended to square off a "semitary" plat at Belvidere, Boone County.

This bill met with hearty adoption, as cemetery bills are not of a nutritious character.

Mr. James Townsend made a motion that the bills before the committee be taken up in regular order.

"The session is well along," said Mr. Townsend, "and we must get along with business. We are here for the people."

The motion prevailed and Mr. Burke began pounding his desk with his fist, demanding the production instanter of a favorite measure. Mr. Townsend endeavored to smooth the ruffled feathers of his colleague, but Mr. Burke would not be softened, and roared:

"O, no, Jimmy; I know I am not in the swim."

After much delay Mr. Quinn produced several unimportant measures, which were disregarded by the committee.

Mr. Michael McInerney had come into the room and was insisting on the immediate consideration of a pet measure which annihilated the revenues of telephone companies. The Chair and some of the committeemen betrayed some indifference as to the measure, and would just as soon have considered matters of greater moment to the people of the State at large, but McInerney and Donnelly and Townsend set their individual and collective teeth, and up came the bill. The faces of many of the committeemen were wreathed in smiles, while the clerk drawled through the bill. The reading was finished and motion for adjournment made. Mr. Quinn declared it carried, and the committee adjourned.

Met a Second Time.

Messrs. Townsend, Burke, Carson, Donnelly, and others raised their strong right arms and declared they would do violence to Mr. Quinn unless the committee was reconvened instanter. Mr. Quinn is a man of peace, and in order to pacify his flock called the committee to order a second time. Mr. Burke wanted the bill referred to a special committee of seven, saying:

"Every question has two sides, and I want to hear speeches on both sides."

In vain did Mr. Burke plead for deliberation and consultation. With a mighty rush the committee ordered the bill reported with a favorable recommendation. It was followed with another declaring that all corporations doing business in the State shall be deemed citizens thereof. The committee then adjourned.

Mr. Quinn looked up the bills in his desk, smiles he turned the key in the lock said in his most insidiuous, pathetic notes:

"Foolish, foolish boys."

"A fellow can be too hasty," said Mr. Burke.

"We are here to do business," commented Mr. Townsend.

A sigh came up out of Mr. Carson's throat. A big tear was in one corner of Mr. Donnelly's left eye. McInerney looked as did the man who fired the Ephesian dome.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Substitute Bill as Reported by the House Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—In the House Committee on Education this afternoon the subcommittee having in charge the various compulsory educational bills reported the substitute bill which Mr. Merritt said had been adopted unanimously by the subcommittee.

Immediately after the reading of the bill Mr. Berry arose and objected to certain features of it which he thought ought to condemn the measure at once. His principal objection to the bill was that while in towns containing over 5,000 inhabitants it provided for a truant officer whose duty it was to see that the law was enforced, yet in towns of under 5,000 inhabitants no such provision was made, but the punishment for truancy was left to the Board of School Directors. The result would be that these ones would be assessed from year to year and that would be all.

The bill was finally amended by striking out the words, "When in their opinion it is necessary," in the section providing for the appointment of truant officers in cities of 5,000 or upwards. This makes it incumbent upon Boards of School Directors and Boards of Education in such cities to appoint this officer.

The bill as finally ordered to be reported to the House is as follows:

Every person having control of a child between the ages of 7 and 14 years shall annually cause such child to attend for at least sixteen weeks such public, parochial, or private school wherein is taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history of the United States, and geography.

For every neglect of such duty the person offending shall forfeit to the use of the public schools of the city or district in which such child resides a sum not less than $5 nor more than $20.

It shall be the duty of every Board of School Directors or Board of Education in cities having a population of 5,000 or upwards to appoint truant officers to report in writing to the State's Attorney of their county on or before the 1st day of July of every year the violation, if any, in their district of the provisions of Sec. 1 of this act during the year then ending, and, if violated, by whom and the names of the witnesses by whom such violation may be proven; and it shall be the duty of such State's Attorney to bring suit as hereinafter provided. Any fine or penalty mentioned in this act may be sued for and recovered in the courts of record or Justice of the Peace of the proper county in the name of the people of the State of Illinois for the use of the public school in the district in which the child resides. It shall be a good defense to any suit brought under Secs. 1 and 3 of this act that such child has already acquired the branches of learning in Sec. 1 mentioned, or that such child has during such time and for said period received private instruction in said branches, or that the mental or physical condition of such child is such as to render such attendance inexpedient.

An act entitled "An act concerning the education of children," approved May 24, 1889, enforced July 1, 1889, is hereby repealed, and,

WHEREAS, The enforcement of the said act has given rise to great discord and dissension among large numbers of worthy citizens of this State, therefore an emergency exists that this act should take effect immediately; therefore this act shall take effect and be enforced from and after passage.

FORM OF THE BALLOT.

Important Amendment to the Election Bill Adopted by the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—The Ballot Reform bill came up in the House on the order of second reading today, and the various verbal and minor amendments recommended by the committee were adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Dixon of Lee then presented an amendment to the section in regard to the form of ballot which provoked great discussion. His amendment struck out the provision for the "blanket" or "bunched" ballot and substituted therefor provision for the "party ballots" as provided for by the new Indiana and Minnesota laws. After long discussion Mr. Dixon's amendment was adopted. It is as follows:

The names of all candidates to be voted for in each election district or precinct shall be printed on one ballot, all nominations of any political party or group of petitioners being placed under the party appellation or title of such party or group as designated by them in their certificates of nomination or petitions, or if none be designated then under some suitable title, and the ballot shall contain no other names. But in case of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President may be added to the party or political designation. If a constitutional amendment or other public measure is submitted to a vote such question shall be printed upon the ballot after the list of candidates, and words equivalent to the voter's choice of candidates or to answer any question submitted to vote may be added, such as "vote for one," "vote for three," "yes," "no," or the like. On the back or outside of the ballot, so as to appear when folded, shall be printed the words "official ballot," followed by the designation of the polling-place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election, and a facsimile of the signature of the clerk or other officer who has caused the ballots to be printed. The ballots shall be of plain white paper through which the printing or writing cannot be read. The party appellation or title shall be printed in capital letters not less than one-fourth of an inch in height, and a circle one-half inch in diameter shall be printed at the beginning of the line in which such appellation or title is printed. The names of candidates shall be printed in capital letters not less than one-eighth nor more than one-fourth of an inch in height, and at the beginning of each line in which a name of a candidate is printed a square shall be printed, the sides of which shall not be less than one-fourth of an inch in length. The list of candidates of the Democratic party shall be placed in the first column on the left-hand side of the ballot; those of the Republican party in the second column; those of the Prohibition party in the third column; and of any other party or parties in such order as the authorities charged with the printing of the ballots shall decide.

The amendment provides that the offices for which there are candidates shall be printed at the extreme left of the ballot, one under the other. In the same manner to the right shall be printed the names of the candidates, the Democrats, Republicans, Prohibitionists, etc., in separate columns.

Pending further consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

WHAT THEY KNOW OF A BOYCOTT.

Members of the Live-Stock Exchange on the Witness Stand.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—In the investigation of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange today the first witness examined was Thomas Ward, who had been in business at the Stock-Yards for about one and a half years. Mr. Ward is a member of the Shippers' and Farmers' Exchange, an organization of about fifty members, principally residents of the State of Illinois. The witness said, however, that the business done by the company was not confined to members alone. It was the opinion of Mr. Ward that the company could sell cattle for less than 50 cents per head, but as the company had never declared any dividend he was not certain whether it could sell for a lower price or not if the business of the company could handle fully five times as much stock as it did handle at the same cost.

F. L. Beverage, Secretary of the Farmers' and Shippers' Exchange, was the next witness. He knew nothing of any boycott, but had heard there was one. Their company, he said, had never had any trouble in selling stock, and had never received any notice that there would be any trouble if they sold stock for a lower price.

The committee this afternoon heard the evidence of Messrs. Leavitt and Healy, buyers respectively for Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., the packers. Both witnesses stated that they had at different times previous to last December bought cattle of members of the American Commission, but since that time had refused to do so for such members because they understood that such a proceeding was against the orders of the exchange. Mr. Leavitt gave as his reasons for not buying from the American Live-Stock Commission company that he is a member of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange, and that Mr. Swift is also a member of the exchange, and that the rules of the exchange prohibited him as a member from buying of the American Commission company. This, he stated, was the only reason for his refusal to buy from the American Commission company.

After the examination of the witnesses the Chairman stated that there would be no more evidence received at present, but that visitors would be requested to retire so that the committee might take under consideration the evidence given.

C. C. Daly, representing the East St. Louis Stock Exchange, here appeared before the committee and stated that his exchange was interested in the matter of the present investigation; that any legislation growing out of the investigation would affect the East St. Louis Exchange as well as the Chicago Exchange, and asked that a hearing be granted that corporation.

It was decided to introduce a resolution in the House and Senate extending the jurisdiction of the committee so that the East St. Louis Exchange might also be "investigated."

WHEN GAME MAY BE SHOT.

The Amended Law as Passed by the Senate Yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—The amended Game law as passed by the Senate this morning provides:

That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hunt, pursue, kill, trap, net or insnare, or otherwise destroy any wild buck, doe or fawn, or wild turkey between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of November of each year or any year; or any pinnated grouse or prairie chicken between the 1st day of December and the 1st day of September of the succeeding year; or any ruffled grouse, quail, pheasant or partridge between the 15th day of December and the 1st day of November of each year succeeding or any year; or any woodcock between the 15th day of September and the 15th day of July of each succeeding year or any year; or any gray, red, fox, or black squirrel between the 15th day of December and the 1st day of June of each succeeding or any year; and it shall be unlawful to kill, hunt, snare, entrap, or attempt to kill, hunt, snare, entrap, or otherwise destroy any wild goose, duck, brant, or other water fowl at any time between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of September of any year; and it shall be unlawful to hunt, kill, trap, insnare, or attempt to hunt, kill, trap, insnare, or otherwise destroy any wild goose, brant, duck, rail, or other water fowl between sunset of any day and sunrise of the next day succeeding at any period of the year, and it shall further be unlawful at any time to hunt, kill, trap, or insnare, or to attempt to hunt, kill, trap, or insnare, or otherwise destroy any wild goose, brant, duck, or other water fowl from any fixed or artificial ambush beyond a natural covering of reeds, canes, flags, wild rice, or other vegetation above the water of any lake, river, bay, or inlet, or other water course wholly within this State, or in such part of such stream or water course wholly within this State, or with the aid and use of any device commonly called sneak-boat, sink-box, or other device for the purpose of concealment in the open waters of this State; and it shall further be unlawful to shoot, kill, or destroy, or shoot at any wild goose, duck, brant, or other water fowl with a swivel gun, or from any sailboat or steamboat at any time in any part of the water of any lake, river, bay, or inlet, or other water course wholly within this State; it shall be unlawful to kill any wood duck prior to the 1st day of September of any year, and any person so offending shall, for each and every offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $25 and costs of suit, and shall stand committed to the County Jail until such fines and costs are paid;

Provided, That such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days, and the killing of each bird or animal herein specified shall be deemed a separate offense.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

The Bill Authorizing the West Park Board to Issue Bonds Passed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Mahoney's bill authorizing the West Chicago Park Board to issue bonds for $1,000,000 for the purpose of completing its park and boulevard system in aid of the World's Fair, and providing for the levy of a special tax of one and a half mills to pay interest on said bonds, was read a third time and passed.

The bill provides as follows:

In any town which is now included within the limits of any city in this State where the boundaries and limits of any such town are coextensive with the boundaries and limits of any park district in which a Board of Park Commissioners shall now exist having authority by law to acquire, hold, improve, and maintain land and the appurtenances in trust for the inhabitants of such town and of a division or part of such city and for such parties or persons as may succeed to the rights of such inhabitants, and for the public as a public promenade and pleasure ground and ways, but not for any other use or purpose without the consent of a majority of frontage owners of the property fronting the same and without the power to sell, alienate, mortgage, or incumber the same, the corporate authorities of such town (meaning the Town Supervisor, Clerk, and Assessor thereof) shall have authority, and such corporate bodies of any such town are hereby empowered upon the written request to that effect of any Board of Park Commissioners or the successors thereof which shall now exist within any such town to issue bonds in the name of such town to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the principal sum of $1,000,000, and such bonds when so issued by such corporate authorities shall be delivered to such Board of Park Commissioners, to be by them sold in the manner hereinafter provided, and the proceeds thereof used for the improvement of any land now held, controlled, and maintained by any such Board of Park Commissioners for park and boulevard purposes.

Mr. Secrest's bill empowering County and Probate Courts to authorize executors and administrators in certain cases to pay taxes on real estate was passed.

The special order being the further consideration of Coppinger's bill for the repeal of the Merritt Conspiracy law, Mr. Fuller moved to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was lost by a vote of 24 to 15, and the bill ordered to third reading.

The General Appropriation bill was read a second time, and various amendments of the Appropriations Committee, heretofore published, were adopted.

Mr. O'Conor offered an amendment giving the Appellate Court of the Second District $1,500 annually, instead of $1,000, for current expenses, which was adopted, and the bill was ordered to third reading.

Mr. Rickert's bill, making an appropriation to enable the Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary to give employment to a portion of the convicts now idle, passed.

The next special order was the consideration of Mr. Secrest's bill to enable counties to purchase or condemn any dam or dams on any stream in this State, to facilitate drainage. Senator O'Conor moved that the bill be laid on the table.

The motion was lost, and the amendment offered by Mr. Fuller that in case of such removal the county shall pay all injury occurring by reason thereof to the business or property of any person, was adopted, after which the bill was ordered to third reading.

Mr. Haines's bill, making slight amendments to the Game law, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Humphrey's bill giving West Chicago two additional Justices and providing for the appointment of seven Justices in Hyde Park and Lake, and five in Jefferson and Lake View, was read a third time and passed.

Senator Bacon's bill to compel the appointment of House standing committees within two weeks after the organization of that body was made a special order for next Thursday after the reading of the journal.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Reavill—To relieve Assessors from collecting agricultural statistics.

By Mr. Bass—Increasing the fees of probate courts to $1 per $1,000 after the present limit is reached.

By Mr. Bass—Authorizing the construction of viaducts connecting pleasure drives, the same to be paid for by special assessment.

By Mr. Wells—Making an appropriation for improvements at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

By Mr. O'Conor—Allowing Canal Commissioners to lease lands for twenty years instead of ten, as provided by the present law.

By Mr. Caldwell—Making an appropriation for the improvement of the State House grounds.

By Mr. Arnold—Changing the law in relation to the election of School Directors.

By Mr. Arnold—Requiring insurance companies to pay the full amount of any policy on which premiums have been accepted.

A large number of petitions for woman suffrage were presented by various persons, and the Senate adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

A Large Batch of New Bills Introduced—Their Provisions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—In the House Mr. Pollock introduced a resolution requesting the Illinois delegates to the Commercial Congress at Kansas City April 14 to use all honorable means to have the plans of the Mississippi Valley Traffic Association considered by that congress. Mr. Pollock's resolution was adopted.

The principal bills introduced were as follows:

By Mr. Conway—Providing for the regulation of pawnbrokers.

By Mr. Smith of Macon—For the suppression of foul brood among bees, and making an appropriation for the same.

By Mr. Eddy—Providing that when practicable all school houses shall be in the center of the district.

By Mr. Ramsay of St. Clair—Amending the law in regard to the regulation of public warehouses and the inspection of grain.

By Mr. Hunter of Winnebago—Providing the maximum rates of fare to be charged on horse, cable, electric, and dummy railroads. It provides that on street-cars, where a seat is furnished, full fare may be collected, and where a passenger is unable to obtain a seat but three cents can be collected.

By Mr. Ellsworth—Amending the Dramshop act by providing that the City Marshals or police shall notify dramshop-keepers of the fact that certain persons are habitual drunkards at the request of the wives of such persons.

By Mr. Lyman of Cook—To prevent and punish adulteration of food, and to prevent manufacture and sale of adulterated food products. Also a bill to prevent the feeding of cattle or hogs at distilleries between April 15 and Sept. 15.

By Mr. Richmond—Appropriating $37,000 for the purchase of additional ground for the Charitable Ear and Eye infirmary of Chicago.

STOCK-YARDS MATTERS DISCUSSED.

Arguments on Mr. Ramsay's Bill Before the House Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—No better evidence of the interest manifested all over the State in the outcome of legislation introduced in the General Assembly having a bearing on the stock-yards question could be obtained than that exhibited this morning at the meeting of the Committee on Agriculture of the House by the presence of leading farmers and stockmen from all parts of the State.

The first speaker to address the committee was C. C. Knox of the East St. Louis yards. The question of shrinkage was a matter, he said, with which the yards had nothing whatever to do. For a long time it was solely in the hands of the buyer, and proved such a temptation for dishonesty that it was now referred to a committee composed of both buyers and sellers, in case an appeal was taken from the decision of inspectors appointed for the purpose, so that the matter is really in the hands of the live-stock commission men. They make a charge of about 15 cents per car. The step was taken because of the hardship imposed on the selling interest, and it has since worked to their advantage.

The next speaker was Mr. Irus Coy of the Chicago Stock-Yards, who substantiated this statement. He said the correct weight of stock is given the seller at the Stock-Yards, and that the matter of shrinkage is a separate matter entirely in the hands of the Live-Stock Exchange.

On behalf of the bill Representative Ramsay of Clinton addressed the committee. He said he believed the stock-yards were making from 12 to 15 per cent on a capital of $500,000, and that commission men with hardly any capital were making $5,000 to $6,000 a year. Farmers did not make any such money from both their labor and capital. He thought that the money power of the country was ruining the farmers. The two great parties had so recognized this fact by declarations in their political platforms adopted at their last conventions, and he believed these corporations were in view when these expressions were adopted.

Referring to Mr. Ramsay's figures Mr. Mitchell asked if the stock-yards were only making a profit of 25 per cent if that was not equal to a profit of 25¢ cents on each steer, leaving the actual cost of yardage at 21½ cents, or 6½ cents more than Mr. Ramsay's bill would allow the yards to charge. These estimates Mr. Ramsay acknowledged to be correct.

In answer to Mr. Ramsay Vice-President Knox said he would show the books of the St. Louis Stock-Yards to the committee or a subcommittee if it would visit the yards, by which it would be seen that for the last eighteen years the stock-yards company had paid its stockholders only about 3½ per cent dividend, yet they had a capital stock of $1,250,000. In replying to Mr. Ramsay's statement in regard to the declarations of party platforms Mr. Coy said he was glad to find out at last that it was politics that prompted the great deluge of bills hostile to the stock-yards interests of the State at every session of the Legislature.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. McInerney the committee decided to ask representatives of the Live-Stock Exchange to appear before them and tell what they know of the matter.

VICTORY FOR THE WOMEN.

The Senate Committee Reports Favorably on the Equal Suffrage Resolution.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—Seventeen Senators, just one-third of the whole number, were present at this afternoon's meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The resolution offered by Senator Bogardus providing for submission to the voters of the State at the next general election of an amendment to the Constitution so as to allow women to vote at all elections was taken up. Mrs. Catherine Waugh-McCulloch, the Superintendent of legislative work for the Woman's Equal Suffrage Association of the State, was present and addressed the committee in support of the resolution.

The resolution was then ordered to be reported to the Senate with a recommendation that it be adopted.

The committee recommended for passage the following bills:

Senator Newell's bill providing that when a Coroner's jury is called to investigate the cause of death of any woman the jury shall be composed of women.

Senator Wright's bill to fix the time of bringing suits on a judgment in courts of record.

Senator Brink's bill providing for the exercise of the right of eminent domain in certain cases.

The committee bill providing that aliens may take or convey a valid title to any property in this State up to the time that the State takes steps to prevent such taking or conveyance of title.

Senator Newell's bill fixing the time of holding the Woodford County Circuit Court.

Senator Leman's bill in relation to the issuing of fee bills in certain cases.

The Senate Committee on Building and Loan Associations this afternoon referred the compromise bill introduced last week by Senator Noonan to a subcommittee.

Senator O'Conor's bill providing that in case of differences existing between employers and employés the matter in controversy shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration, composed of one member selected by each party and the County Judge was referred to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Anderson, Arnold, Bogardus, Leman, O'Conor, and Wells.

HOUSE COMMITTEE WORK.

Favorable Report on the Bill to Give Cities the Care of Waifs.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—The House Judiciary Committee recommended for passage Mr. O'Donnell's bill giving cities power to care for waifs under the age of 7 years by committing them to the charitable institutions.

The House Committee on Building and Loan Associations today heard arguments by Congressman Owen Scott of Bloomington, representing the National Building and Loan Association, and Mr. Hinkle of the Phœnix Association of Chicago, in favor of the bill drafted by the State League for the management of building and loan associations. Both gentlemen, however, said that the State League's bill did not go far enough in its provisions. They each desired a State inspection of all associations, and stated that they would draft bills expressing their views.

The House Railroad Committee had the co-employé bill introduced by Mr. Burns under consideration all afternoon. Attorneys H. S. Green of the Wabash, William Brown of the Chicago and Alton, and A. D. Sweeney and L. O. Goddard of the Burlington road were before the committee and argued in opposition to the bill. They stated that the bill was generally vicious in its provisions. If it became a law the effect would be to render trainmen careless, thus increasing the risk to which travelers are subjected.

Judge Barnum of Chicago, who drafted the bill, was present and made a strong argument in its favor.

"Thirty thousand railroad employés demand the passage of this bill," said he, "and insist that they should be placed on an equality with citizens who are not employés of railroad corporations."

Mr. Burns moved that the bill be recommended for passage, but a majority of the committee was in favor of taking more time in its consideration and it was made a special order for next Tuesday.

Amending the Dramshop Act.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—The bill today introduced by Representative Ellsworth amending the Dramshop act provides that any husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person liable to be so injured by any sale of intoxicating liquors to any persons, and desiring to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to such persons, shall give notice to the person or persons so selling or giving the intoxicating liquors not to sell or give to such person any intoxicating liquor from and after five days from the date of filing such notice. The Chief of Police, City Marshal, or constable, as the case may be, shall give the notice provided for to the person or persons so selling or giving the intoxicating liquors when requested to do so. Any officer who shall refuse to do so shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50 for the first offense, and for the second offense shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100, and shall forfeit his office. Any saloon-keeper who shall publish the fact that the notice has been given shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50.

The Substitute School-Book Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. April 9.—The House Subcommittee on Education this evening concluded the preparation of the School Text-Books substitute bill, and it will be presented to the committee at its next meeting. The main features of the bill have already been published. This measure is a collaboration of the various school-book bills referred to the committee, but is founded chiefly on the Duncan, Allison, and Norsworthy bills. It provides for a State board, to be elected by the people, to be composed of the State Superintendent and one member from each judicial district, who shall procure all school books by contract and furnish them to the pupils of the various districts at actual cost. In case of a combination of school-book publishers to force up prices the board is empowered to have the books published by the State and furnished to the pupils at cost.

Chester Convicts to Make Brick.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—Senator Rickert's Emergency bill to give employment to the convicts in Chester Penitentiary who are now idle, was passed by the Senate this morning. The bill appropriates $21,000 for the purpose of carrying out its provisions.

AMERICANS BUY CANADIAN CATTLE.

Chicago and New York Dealers Are Crushing Small Canadian Exporters.

MONTREAL, Que., April 9.—[Special.]—A few weeks ago an American syndicate composed of Messrs. Morris of Chicago and Goldsmith of New York purchased 10,000 Canadian distillery cattle. An opposition syndicate composed of Messrs. Gould of Chicago and Hathaway of Boston have come into the country and yesterday purchased 2,000 head of cattle and are on the lookout for more. The effect of these deals has been the crushing out of the small Canadian exporters and the placing of the trade in the hands of a few Americans. The farmers here say they can get better prices from the buyers across the line and are consequently more willing to do business with them. These cattle will be shipped from the port giving the cheapest freights, whether in Canada or the States.

ALLEGED HEIRS OF ARTEMUS WARD.

What Is Known of J. H. Browne's Claim at Bloomington, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—The story from New York City that one J. H. Browne of this city has appeared there to claim certain alleged property of Charles F. Browne, better known as "Artemus Ward," the humorist, is an old one, and has been written up one side and down the other time and time again. The popular opinion here is that there is nothing in Browne's claim whatever. Mrs. Hannah Browne, who has lived here some years, claims to be the widow of Artemus Ward and industriously adheres to the story. She has two sons, one of whom especially supports his mother's claim. They claim that Charles F. Browne was secretly married, although it was not generally known, and that, though Artemus was believed to have died poor, he left a large tract of land in Kentucky.

FRAUD TO BE PUNISHED.

THE PROBE INSERTED IN DEMOCRATIC MANIPULATION OF RETURNS.

Evidence Coming In Fast—War Declared on the Crooks and No Quarter to Be Given—An Interesting Registry List—Roster in the Fifteenth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward—Meeting of the Board of Canvassers.

[Continued from first page.]

street crossing of the Eastern Illinois railroad, and is said to have been a detective for the Wabash road, and to have been employed for brief periods at some of the packing-houses at the Stock-Yards.

Denis Sullivan, one of the clerks of election in the Fifteenth Precinct, is said to have left the city. At least he could not be found in any of his customary haunts yesterday, and no one seemed to know where he was. Sullivan is 22 years old, is a graduate of a Stock-Yards slaughter-house, and is now a sidewalk inspector.

DECATUR, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—D. W. Lillis, Senior Vice-Commander Gen. Hatch Post, No. 713, Chicago, was questioned tonight as to the vote in his ward Tuesday. Mr. Lillis said that to his knowledge there was no crookedness in his ward. He said:

"The precinct is strongly Democratic, and 549 votes were cast. Of that number 502 were straight Cregier ticket votes, the remainder going to the other candidates. Pasters were found on Harrison and other ballots. We threw them out. There were six ballots thrown out. I have been supervisor in my district two terms and judge this time. Everything was straight inside the polling place. I handed the ballots to Martin Boland, and he put them on the string. The returns, which I inspected and found correct, were made out and given to the police by one of the clerks. There was no disturbance at or near the voting place. I did hear of several fights near the corner of Ashland avenue. Several times a gang tried to enter the room, but I drove them away. The precinct is almost unanimously Democratic. The vote was short. The poll-books register over 600 votes in the district."

Mr. Lillis will arrive in Chicago Saturday morning.

IN THE "BLOODY THIRTIETH."

Republican Survivors Meet and Make Depositions Against the Democratic Toughs.

The rear room in the building at No. 5324 South Halsted street looked like a hospital last night. Fourteen anti-Cregier survivors of the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Precincts of the Thirtieth Ward were present to account to a notary public for battered faces, the handiwork of Democratic heelers on election-day. The Republicans, constituting a small minority in the ward, were driven away from the polling-places, according to the depositions taken, while ticket-peddlers and captains of precincts were thumped right and left, some with brass knuckles and one with a piece of 2x4 scantling.

The election judges in one precinct tried to toss a Republican challenger beyond the limit of the earth's attraction because he had the hardihood to present himself for admission at the polling-place. He got in, but was thrown out of the window when he asserted himself in an official capacity. Every deponent's features were tampered with more or less, but although each of them has an obscured vision, an impaired sense of smell, or difficulty in his speech, the ferocity of the Thirtieth Ward gang more than offsets the desire to uphold Republicanism in that district, and all of them declined last night to give their names for publication.

The names of the assailants were given as "Shiner" Egan, "Jump" Powers, "Red" Gavin, "Buck" Flood, Andy Cunningham, Jack Shaw, Tim Fenton, Mike Gahan, Frank Gall, Dan Donovan, Jim Powers, Charles Carlington, and Mike Corbett.

A number of the men mentioned constituted themselves into a band of knight errants under the leadership of "Shiner" Egan, while others fought the interests of the Republican party in certain precincts only, it being their mission to drive away all but Cregier voters and to assault the Republican ticket-peddlers.

The fourteen men examined last night made their statements before E. D. Denean and swore to them before E. W. Adkinson, a notary public. It is the intention to prosecute the assailants and to have the matter brought before the Board of Election Commissioners with the adjunct of several affidavits in regard to peculiar proceedings of Democratic election judges at polling-places.

MEETING OF THE CANVASSING BOARD

Nothing Done Except to Discuss the Manner of Procedure.

The Republicans were aggressive and alert at the meeting of the Canvassing Board yesterday. Ex-Judge Prendergast was there to represent the Cregier people. He was sarcastic and instructive and tried to run things as he used to when he presided over the deliberations of the body he was addressing. But he did not find it plain sailing. E. R. Bliss and W. T. Underwood represented the Republicans. Mr. Kraus, Mr. Mayer, and Ald. Goldzier represented the Harrisonians. Mr. Bliss and ex-Judge Prendergast came into conflict early in the day, and Prendergast was discomfited.

It has been decided that the County Judge shall preside at all the sessions; that there shall be no papers taken in or out of the vault containing the returns except the returns during the period of the canvass. The Chief Clerk, a Democrat, will take out the returns and replace them, but under the supervision of Henry Bradley, the Republican Deputy. The vault will be watched day and night by representatives of the Republican and Harrison Campaign Committees. Returns passed on account of differences and because of objections will be submitted to the inspection of all parties interested, including the representatives of the press, before being returned to the vault.

Nothing was done toward canvassing the vote further than discuss the manner of procedure. The office of the Board of Election Commissioners was entirely too small to accommodate all who wished to witness the canvass. Only a few persons aside from the members of the board, the attorneys, and reporters were allowed back of the railing. They were principally persons who expect to keep a record for particular candidates.

The Canvassing Board consists of Judge Scales, City Attorney Sugg, and Election Commissioners Healy, English, and Coyne. All were present but Mr. Sugg, who was said to be ill.

The board met at 2 o'clock and Judge Scales stated that he would like to hear suggestions from the representatives of the parties as to the way the board should proceed.

Previous Methods Described.

Ex-Judge Prendergast stated that it had been the practice when a member of the board raised a question as to the correctness of a return to enter it, but not to consider the entry as final. He also stated that it had been the custom when a question was raised by the counsel to pass the return subject to revision. He suggested the practice be continued, giving the reasons as to why the former board had adopted the practice as being that it was not often the questions raised materially affected the result. He thought all questions could be amicably solved in this way.

Mr. Bliss asked if it had been the practice when a return was opened and an objection made to return it to the vault without exhibiting it. He said the attorneys and members of the press should be allowed to see it.

This question caused a somewhat spirited controversy between Mr. Bliss and Mr. Prendergast, which terminated in the latter saying he was in favor of all parties seeing the return and in Mr. Bliss saying he was satisfied.

Then Mr. Bliss asked that when a return be taken from the vault it be returned again as soon as canvassed and that some one be placed in charge of the vault. Mr. Prendergast said that had been the practice. Then Mr. Bliss suggested that the board make a rule that the vault be sacred to that purpose and that no other papers be taken from it or placed in it, and asked that Henry Bradley be placed in charge. Mr. Asay wanted a Democrat put on also, and made an amendment to that effect. This matter was settled in favor of Mr. Bliss. Mr. Bradley will be in charge of the vault. Clerk Twohig will take out the returns.

Mr. Kraus raised the question as to whether the board could proceed without the City Attorney. Commissioner English said he had been notified, but this did not satisfy Mr. Bliss, and he made an extended argument on the subject, reading the law and showing that Judge Scales was the biggest factor in the canvassing board. He said that the law required that the canvass should be made by the County Judge, assisted by the City Attorney and the Election Commissioners. He thought the City Attorney should be present, but he held that the count could not proceed legally without the presence of the County Judge, as had frequently been the case. He wanted to know what notice Mr. Sugg had of the meeting, and it was learned that a clerk had gone to his office and found he was out, and left the word with an assistant.

Commissioner Healy volunteered to go and see Mr. Sugg at his residence.

One Tally-Sheet Missing.

Then Mr. Bliss wanted to know if all the returns were in, and Mr. Twohig was told to reply. He said that all were in except a tally sheet from the Sixth Precinct of the Twentieth Ward. Mr. Bliss wanted to know why it had not been sent for, and Mr. Twohig said all the records were sealed up in the vault and they did not know the names of the judges and clerks. He also said that the returns came in in better shape than usual.

Mr. Van Cleave said the City Clerk had received all the returns except the Second Precinct of the First Ward.

County Clerk Wulff reported these missing: The Sixteenth of the Fourth Ward, and the Sixth, Eighth, and Twelfth of the Twenty-ninth Ward. At Mr. Onahan's office it was reported the following were missing: The Thirteenth of the First Ward, Second of the Second, Ninth of the Fifth, Third of the Twenty-second, and Eighth of the Twenty-ninth.

Mr. Bliss stated he understood that the Election Commissioners had appointed only Democrats to watch the vault, and asked if it was correct. He said also that he was told that the Deputy Sheriffs were compelled to watch out in the hall and that in addition to the two men appointed by the commission two so-called city detectives named Nordrum and Spellman had been admitted.

Commissioner English stated who had been appointed, and said that there were two Republicans, one Democrat, and a clerk from the office. After some discussion Mr. Bliss stated that he had been misinformed.

The board adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

During the session of the canvassing board Mr. Bliss asked whether the election officers of the precincts from which the returns have

CIGAR MEN WILL FIGHT.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS TO RESIST STRIKING JOURNEYMEN.

The Sentiment Expressed at a Meeting Held Yesterday—Chicago Tailors, Unable to Collect Accounts, Discuss Ways and Means to Bring Delinquent Debtors to Time—The Gibson Conspiracy Case Presented to the Grand Jury—The Testimony Unimportant—Other Local News.

The quarterly meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association of Chicago convened yesterday at No. 70 North Clark street, J. M. Wenke presiding. The order of the day was the discussion of the expected strike among the cigarmakers, and the chief object of the meeting was to resist the demands made by Cigarmakers' Unions Nos. 14 and 15, who demand an increase of from $1 to $4 per 1,000 cigars, to take effect May 1. No definite action could be taken at yesterday's meeting as the order for a general strike has not yet been sanctioned by President Strasser of Buffalo, the head of the International Union of Cigarmakers, although his approval of the strike is looked for.

The manufacturers and dealers think that the Chicago cigarmakers will have to come to terms with them sooner or later. It was agreed that a special meeting would be called on the event of an organized strike.

CAN'T COLLECT THEIR BILLS.

Tailors Consider Ways and Means to Bring Delinquent Debtors to Terms.

The Chicago tailors have a grievance. They are up in arms over the large amount of unpaid tailors' bills that incumber their accounts, and are determined to adopt measures to enforce payment. Last night the tailors held their annual meeting at the Richelieu and this subject occupied a large share of their attention. While the English system of six and nine months' credits is not in vogue in this country, yet the amount of unpaid bills is large enough to seriously annoy some of the local tailors.

Many of the tailors advocated placing their old accounts in judgment and selling them to the highest bidder. The New York tailors recently resorted to this method of squaring accounts with obdurate customers, and last week many Gotham exquisites were thus held up to notoriety. The bills, however, remained unpaid.

The more conservative of the local tailors characterized this proceeding as blackmail. Their counsel prevailed and the subject was laid upon the table till the next meeting.

BEFORE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

The Presentment of Evidence in the Gibson Conspiracy Case Begun.

District-Attorney Milchrist yesterday began the presentation of the Whisky Trust-Shufeldt case to the grand jury. George J. Gibson, Secretary of the Trust, was arrested Feb. 11 and charged with attempting to bribe De War, an internal revenue gauger, to blow up the Shufeldt distillery. De War says that Gibson desired this destruction in order that the most formidable adversary of the trust might be removed. The Cook Country grand jury has already indicted Gibson. Gibson, who lives in Peoria, was not in the city yesterday, although his son came in on one of the morning trains from Cleveland. Several other Peoria people were here in response to subpœnas. Among them were John C. Schneider, a gunsmith, Andrew Bezeman, salesman for Coburn & Birks, C. H. Miller, O. H. Norton, City Electrician, Robert Ashford, janitor of the Whisky Trust office, and Charles Jaeger Jr., formerly Gibson's secretary, and at present voucher clerk. De War is also here from Cincinnati.

Special Agent Summerfield, who was prominent in the early proceedings, was also summoned before the jury. All the Peoria witnesses were examined, but nothing of a criminating nature was disclosed. They were brought here more with the hope that evidence might be obtained than with the certainty that they knew anything concerning the affair.

Andrew Bezeman testified that he could not remember having sold any phosphorus to Gibson. Charles Jaeger said he knew nothing of Gibson's business. He would not swear that the superscripcion on a letter produced in evidence to De War was in Gibson's handwriting.

Agent Summerfield had the alleged "infernal machine" and the letters and telegrams said to have passed between Gibson and De War. The latter will testify this forenoon and again recite the story of his alleged temptation. No action will be taken until the return of the Judges, which may be tomorrow. Attorney Milchrist believes that he will secure an indictment for attempting to bribe a Government official, the penalty for which is $5,000 fine and not to exceed three months' imprisonment.

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY BANQUET.

"World's Fair" and Other Toasts Responded To—Other Society Matters.

Seventy-five members of the Rhode Island Society banqueted at the Auditorium last night. On the menu card, on which was printed the toasts of the evening and the list of officers, were various quotations from poets and philosophers appropriate for the occasion. At 9:30 o'clock the President, H. B. Cragin, delivered his address. The toasts and responses were as follows:

"Rhode Island's Gift to the Nation," David Fales.

"Woman's Part in the Columbian Exposition," Mrs. Y. C. Meredith.

"Eastern Seed in Western Soil," the Rev. Dr. J. G. Johnson.

"What Can Rhode Island Do for the Fair?" E. F. Cragin.

"Rhode Island Memories," Dr. S. F. Jones.

Senators Cullom and Palmer, the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, Thomas Bryan, and John G. Short were on the list for responses to toasts, but failed to appear.

J. L. Johnston sang "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall" and "When the Heart Is Young," receiving recalls to both.

The officers of the society are:

President, H. B. Cragin; Vice-Presidents, Joseph T. Bowen, David Fales, Charles J. Mauran, William James, John L. Lincoln Jr.; Secretary, Henry A. Taylor; Treasurer, William H. Bogert.

Among those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—		
B. B. Cragin,	Harry Belden,	T. P. Cranden,
A. Waterman,	W. F. Cragin,	J. G. Cozzens,
A. F. Arrix,	T. P. Vaughn,	H. A. Taylor,
W. E. Hodges,	B. Parkhurst,	W. N. James,
C. C. Cragon,	J. M. Francis,	G. P. Marsh,
Ira Darling,	J. B. Marsh,	Samuel Cozzens.
David Fales.	E. F. Cragin,	Wescott.
Mesdames—		
J. Meredith,	Charles Cragin,	S. Atkin.
G. F. Knowles,		
Misses—		
Josephine Vernon,	Fannie Cragin,	Ella Cragin.
	Louisa C. Cragin,	
Messrs.—		
Harry Cragin,	J. P. Bowen,	William Angell.
E. F. Jones.	H. C. Miller,	F. P. Reed.
J. G. Johnson,	F. M. Cragin,	E. A. Robinson,
J. P. Barton,	Wm. Vernon,	D. Murchison.
M. Parkhurst,	R. W. Hawkins,	

The wedding of Miss Nettie Springer, daughter of S. Springer, a retired merchant, to Samuel Heftor, a salesman, was celebrated at the West Chicago Club-house last night at 6:30 o'clock in the presence of 150 friends. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Stoltz of Zion Congregation. The newly married couple will at once go to housekeeping at No. 401 West Taylor street.

The Country Club of Evanston held a dancing party in the "Shelter," Clark street and Hinman avenue, last evening.

The "W. D. K." Club of South Evanston gave a reception and dance in Ducat's Hall last evening.

SAMUEL GOMPERS CHEERED.

A Stirring Address on the Needs of Labor by the Eastern Leader.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a large meeting of wage-workers at West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall last night.

H. D. Lloyd presided and introduced Mr. Gompers in a brief address complimentary to the speaker of the evening and the responsible position he holds in the world of organized labor. Mr. Gompers delivered a two hours' address and was enthusiastically applauded, the plaudits frequently breaking forth into cheers. After speaking of the necessity of a close organization among wage-workers before they could expect to achieve victory contending with the united bodies of capital he alluded to Cigarmakers' Union No. 14, under the management of which he was speaking. He complimented the members on their well-filled treasury and their thorough organization, and predicted they would readily win in the strike which they are about to make in Chicago. He then outlined the policy of the American Federation of Labor in selecting one trade to make a demand for eight hours the 1st of each May and to back that demand by the full forces of the federation. He told how the carpenters had won in the strike they had made in May, 1890, as representatives of the federation.

As he drew toward the coming strike by the miners May 1, the greatest coming event in the labor world, he was given the most profound attention. He made an impassioned appeal for a closer organization in all the ranks of organized labor and branded the employment of cheap labor in the preliminary work of the World's Fair as a disgrace. He pictured the huddling together like cattle of the $1.15-a-day laborers and shamed the Fair directors who would tolerate it. He exhorted all to be prepared to do their part in the coming fight of the miners for eight hours, and concluded with a stirring appeal for more aggression by the labor unions, telling his auditors that with thorough organization strikes would be a thing of the past, for organized capital would readily arbitrate labor for the contest in May, for he does not believe the miners will be given their demand without a struggle.

MR. TRUDE HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The Lottery Agent's Prosecution Summarily Put to an End.

Attorney A. S. Trude, who was charged by J. J. Haffy, the lottery agent, with assault and battery, was honorably dismissed by Justice Prindiville at the Armory Police Court yesterday. In his evidence Mr. Trude informed the court that the revolver which he held in his hand while searching Haffy was the one which he had taken away from J. T. Brady, whose wife's case for divorce is in the hands of the attorney.

"Brady was so obstreperous in my office and placed his hand on his revolver so often that I took it away from him," said Mr. Trude. "Haffy, who accompanied Brady to the office, also acted in a belligerent manner, and, thinking that he, too, carried a gun, I searched him. That was the extent of my assault on the complainant."

This was not denied by the prosecution and the Justice discharged the defendant. Brady was fined $10 for carrying concealed weapons.

DR. CHARLES PARKES' SUCCESSORS.

Prof. Roswell Park and Dr. N. Senn Succeed to His Chair at Rush College.

The chair of surgery in the Rush Medical College will be held jointly by Prof. Roswell Park of Buffalo, N. Y., and Dr. N. Senn of Milwaukee, Wis. While the formal notice of acceptance is not expected for several days the directory has been satisfied that both gentlemen will accept the honor conferred. The late Dr. Charles Parkes held the chair of principles and practice of surgery and of clinical surgery, while Dr. Senn, before his withdrawal from the college faculty, accepted the chair of principles of surgery and surgery pathology. Dr. Senn has an international reputation for experimental research in surgery. He is 48 years of age and conducted the last course lectures before the Philadelphia Pathological Society. Dr. Roswell Park is not yet 40 years of age and is a graduate of the Chicago Medical College and practiced in this city until 1883, when he was called to the chair of surgery in the University of Buffalo. The duties of both gentlemen in the newly established dual chair of surgery will be coequal and alternate.

"The scope of the duties attached to the position is great," said Dr. J. H. Etheridge yesterday, "and the work is too heavy for one man. This fact is emphasized by the death of Dr. Parkes, who died from overwork. The change, therefore, is not only advisable but necessary."

WORK OF TWO CLEVER THIEVES.

They Steal Mrs. Dunn's Jewelry While She Is Answering the Door-Bell.

The Stanton avenue police have thus far failed to find any trace of the two clever thieves who, Monday night last, robbed Mrs. Dunn, Thirtieth street, near State, of jewelry and other things to the amount of $3,000. Mrs. Dunn is the divorced wife of the notorious "Jere" Dunn, who shot and killed "Jimmy" Elliott some years ago. At 8 o'clock Monday night two well-dressed and well-appearing young men called at the Dunn house. They told Mrs. Dunn they wanted two rooms. While negotiations were pending a hasty pull at the door told of a new arrival. Mrs. Dunn answered the bell and while she was thus engaged the men entered her room and opening the dressing-case drawer took everything in sight. Then they left the house by a rear door.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Illinois Evangelical Association.

The Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Association convened for its forty-seventh annual session in the church at Twelfth and Union streets. The association has at present no canonically qualified Bishop and so the conference session was opened by the Rev. M. Stamm, last year's Secretary. The religious services, participated in by several present, were of a highly spiritual nature. The Rev. D. B. Byers was elected President, and appointed the Revs. M. Stamm and E. K. Gospel Secretaries. Standing and special committees were appointed and the Rev. John Fox of Terre Haute, Ind., gave a spirited address. Much routine business was transacted during the day. In the evening Dr. R. Dales of Chicago delivered an address. Four applicants for the ministry had licenses voted them. One of these, C. F. Reif, is preparing to be a missionary to Africa.

Contracts for a Public Library Building.

The committee appointed March 22, 1879, to secure a site for the Public Library Building held its last meeting yesterday. The work of the committee is done. The site—Dearborn Park—has been secured. The municipal and State appropriations of $500,000 have been made, and this committee at the meeting at 2 p. m. Saturday of the full Board of Directors will be dissolved. Some discussion was had yesterday, though no action was taken, on the question of giving the contract out to one architect or of opening it to general competition. On the dissolution of the old committee the construction work will fall to the Committee on Building and Grounds, composed of Bernard Moos, W. P. Rend, and R. J. Smith.

Sol Can't Pay Election Bets.

Sol Van Praag, the legislator, one of the "101," proprietor of the Owl saloon on State street, and the keeper of a pool-room in the rear of his "joint," was robbed of $500 Wednesday afternoon last. Sol claims that while he was busy looking after election news two of his clerks, Ike Frank and another young man, who manage the pool-room while Sol makes laws in Springfield, bundled up the money stowed away in a safe, and left the city, presumably for Memphis, to attend the spring races. Detectives were put on the trail, but the young men have thus far eluded capture. The authorities at Memphis have been notified. Van Praag left for Springfield Wednesday night in anything but a happy frame of mind.

Fate Treated Him Unkindly.

George Isabel, a young man from Kalamazoo, was fined $5 and costs yesterday by Justice Prindiville on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. Mr. Isabel is, from his make-up, of the sporting persuasion. His raiment was so loud that the clerk had to rap for order several times before the case could go on. The prisoner indulged in liquor, was robbed of a diamond pin worth $150, and flourished his revolver. Then he was arrested and quieted down at the armory. When he was fined he said it was "tough to lose the sparkler and then get pinched, fined five bones, and lose the gun. Seems to me I'm getting the worst of it slightly." After settling up he swore out a warrant for a man to be pointed out, "in the hope of recovering his diamond.

John P. St. John Lectures.

Ex-Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas delivered a temperance lecture last night at the First Congregational Church, Ann street and Washington boulevard. It was given under the auspices and for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and, notwithstanding the rain, there was a large crowd. The lecture was on the necessity of stopping the liquor traffic, which could be done easily by the ballot. As long as the Republicans and the Democrats continue voting for the saloon interest there could be no chance of success, and every vote that was not cast against the liquor traffic was cast for it.

Sale of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

The public sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, embracing selections from the herds of George Gevey, Winterset, Ia., and J. P. Hine, Shinrock, O., took place yesterday afternoon at Dexter Park. Twenty-eight animals were sold, $3,372 being realized. The highest price paid for one animal was $310.

Held It a Bad Practice.

In the suit of Lenox Hill Bank vs. Moses Straus et al. complainant's solicitors sought to examine one of the defendants in their office. A notary swore the witness, but he refused to testify. Judge Tuley was asked yesterday to issue an attachment against the witness for refusing to answer. Objection was made that the notary was too closely connected with complainant's counsel and therefore was not entirely disinterested. The court said he knew of no law that prevented attorneys from taking depositions in their office before their notaries, but it was bad practice and he would not encourage it. The attachment was refused.

The "Elks'" Benefit a Success.

The annual "benefit" of the "Elks," given at the Chicago Opera-House yesterday, was a big success, both from a financial and artistic standpoint. The attraction was the Lilliputians, and although the weather was bad enough to discourage any manager the audience nearly filled the house. The receipts from the sale of seats, according to Mr. Prior, were $1,081.50. Four or five hundred tickets have not been heard from, and when the returns are made the total may be $1,600 or $1,700. The receipts go to the charity fund of the order.

To Care for Homeless Boys.

Articles of incorporation were issued by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday to the Working Boys' Home of Chicago for the purpose of caring for homeless boys and waifs. The incorporators are Archbishop Feehan, P. D. Gill, and Chancellor Muldoon. The latter said yesterday that the incorporation covers the old St. Paul's Newsboys' Home which has been in operation for a number of years at No. 45 Jackson street. It is proposed to widen the scope of the work, and this could be accomplished to better purpose under the form of a corporation.

Inserted a Bogus Death Notice.

A bogus notice announcing the death of Stella Saterfield, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Saterfield of No. 2612 South Park avenue, was left at THE TRIBUNE office Wednesday and appeared in the paper yesterday morning. Mr. Saterfield said he had no idea why any one should wish to perpetrate so cruel a hoax. His daughter had not been ill, and so far as he knew neither she nor any of the family had an enemy. Their friends were calling at the house all day yesterday to extend sympathy, and her Sunday-school teacher had brought a large bunch of roses.

She Waited Twenty Years.

Judge Tuley yesterday entered a decree in a peculiar divorce case. Isabel E. Johnson was married to James E. Johnson July 27, 1864. In February, 1870, he left his family, and in 1875 he was declared insane and confined in an asylum in Utica, N. Y., where he is at the present day. Although twenty years have passed Mrs. Johnson filed a bill for divorce based on the desertion before her husband became insane. The court held that the wife was entitled to legal separation.

Work on the Masonic Temple to Go On.

Arrangements for the carrying on of the work of the Masonic Temple at State and Randolph streets have been made. Several car-loads of structural iron consigned to Contractor Gottlieb were tied up by attaching creditors of the Columbia Iron and Steel company. The Baltimore and Ohio railway was the original garnishee, but by an agreement of attorneys at a meeting held at E. G. Ferguson & Goodenow's office the material was turned over to Gottlieb, and he will be responsible to the creditors.

Californians to Be at the Fruit Exhibit.

The California pioneers have accepted an invitation from the men in charge of "The Orange Carnival" to be present with their families and friends at the opening of the grand fruit festival in the Exposition Building Monday, April 13. The members of the Association of California Pioneers will meet at the Grand Pacific and leave for the Exposition Building at 7 o'clock sharp. All Californians are requested to meet at Club-Room No. 4, Grand Pacific Hotel, and go in a body to the Exposition Building.

Lecture on Expositions.

"The Paris Exposition, 1889; Chicago World's Fair, 1893; What It Has Done in Paris and What Can Be Done in Chicago," was the subject of an interesting lecture by Prof. A. B. de Guerville last evening at Central Music-Hall. Prof. de Guerville spent much time at the Paris Exposition, and made himself familiar with all its details, particularly with all the movements made by the directors to secure the cooperation of exhibiters, and he went into this fully.

New Library Reading Room.

The Chicago Public Library will open its fourth reading room next Sunday at 9 a. m. at No. 341 Clybourn avenue. The room is equipped with ninety of the best periodicals, a fine line of reference books, papers, etc. It will be also utilized as a delivery station for that section of the city where books can be exchanged without the trouble of coming down-town to the Public Library. The rooms will be kept open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day in the year.

An Officer Who Can Find Things.

Police Officer A. N. Crane of the Englewood squad is covering himself with glory. Some time ago, when acting as a substitute, he found $100 which he returned to the owner. Chief Marsh promoted him to a second-class officer's position. Tuesday morning Crane found two diamond-studded bracelets and some checks and money lost by the wife of Prof. H. W. Beek, the dancing-master. They were returned to the owner.

Fall Horticultural Exhibition.

The Chicago Horticultural Society has issued its list of premiums to be awarded at the fall exhibition Nov. 10 to 13. There are eighty-seven classes, two and in some cases three prizes being set aside for a class. They range from $1 to $75. All entries to be made at least one week before the opening of the exhibition.

Offer $500 Reward.

Five hundred dollars' reward is offered for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who caused the recent fire at the Erie flats.

Items.

At the recent concert at the residence of Mrs. J. R. Custer $130 was realized for the Woman's Exchange.

Miss Florence Kollock read a paper on décolleté dress before the Illinois Woman's Press Association at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening.

Claxton Wilstach is at Gore's Hotel in the interest of the Exposition at Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 28. He is especially endeavoring to interest Chicago artists in sending some of their choicest work for competition.

The "Little Vernon Brothers," a juvenile musical trio from Oskaloosa, Ia., gave an entertainment at the First M. E. Church last night. The program was an excellent one and was enjoyed by a large audience.

The Cosgrove-McElligott will-forging case was postponed until this morning, owing to the illness of Juror J. H. Ackhurst, who was attacked with a severe cold and fever. He will probably be able to attend court today.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 39° above zero; 9 a. m., 38°; 10 a. m., 38°; 11 a. m., 39°; 12 m., 40°; 1 p. m., 40°; 3 p. m., 40°; 6 p. m., 42°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.62; 6 p. m., 29.40.

James Cassidy was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Eberhardt yesterday for an attempt to steal the cash-box of a restaurant adjoining the Farwell House on South Halsted street last Sunday night. His bonds were fixed at $4,000 and he went to jail.

At the meeting of the Single Tax Club last evening W. J. Atkinson delivered an address. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to secure an expression of opinion from business men on the expediency of exempting from taxation all store stocks and products of industry.

March 13 John Reddy, a Lake Shore switchman, had a fit of jealousy and twisted his wife's arm after the fashion of a brake. The result was a break of another kind. Yesterday Justice Bradwell held him to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds. Mrs. Reddy says she will sue for divorce at once.

Charles Beveridge of No. 173½ Lake street, arrested for stabbing Ida Robinson March 11, was held without bail. The woman died at the County Hospital Sunday morning. It developed that she died of pneumonia, and a verdict to that effect was returned by the jury. Beveridge's case will come up before Justice White Monday morning.

Joe Holden was held without bail for examination April 11 on a charge of attempting to murder John Weaver of No. 712 South Center avenue. The two got into a political argument at Center avenue and Twenty-second street last Wednesday and Holden stabbed Weaver in the breast. Weaver is at the County Hospital. His condition is serious.

Purchased by the Diamond Jo Line.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—[Special.]—The sale of the warehouses and other property of the St. Louis and St. Paul packet company, between St. Louis and Davenport, together with the packet Gem City, to the Diamond Jo Line has been confirmed. The deal means the sale of St. Louis and St. Paul packet company property at twenty-six river points, as follows: St. Louis, Alton, Grafton, Cap au Gris, Hamburg, Clarksville, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy, Lagrange, Canton, Alexandria, Warsaw, Keokuk, Montrose, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Dallas, Burlington, Oquawka, Keithsburg, New Boston, Port Louisa, Muscatine, Buffalo, and Davenport.

Ordered Off the Reservations.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., April 9.—Secretary Noble has ordered all intruders out of the Sac and Fox, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, and Iowa and Pottawatomie Indian reservations, and has instructed the soldiers to clear the entire country. He is bound to give everybody a fair chance when the lands are open for settlement.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with the nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50 cent and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

RETURNED THE OLD MEN.

THIRTY WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED TO THE BOARD.

The Entire Ticket Proposed by the Committee Successful, Though George P. Engelhard Came Close to Election—J. H. Kingwill to Resign in Favor of the Next Mayor of Chicago—Meeting of the New Board Tonight to Elect Officers—Other Exposition News.

Old men will rule the World's Fair. At the annual election of directors held yesterday at Exposition headquarters thirty members of the old board were returned. The ticket as presented yesterday morning went through without a scratch. George P. Engelhard came near breaking through the ranks, but failed by a few shares.

The polls closed at 5 o'clock, and when the ballots were counted they showed that the following forty-five men will manage the Fair during the next year:

Name.	No. of votes.	Name.	No. of votes.
Robert A. Waller	476,614	Adolph Nathan	450,014
George Schneider	457,414	E. M. Phelps	450,014
George B. Davis	454,539	C. H. Schwab	450,014
Lyman J. Gage	454,539	A. M. Rothschild	449,038
H. N. Higinboth'm	454,539	Egbert Jamieson	449,038
H. H. Kohlsaat	454,539	J. H. Kingwill	448,564
Ferd W. Peck	454,539	Alex. H. Revell	448,564
Elbridge G. Keith	454,489	Chas. T. Yerkes	448,564
Edward P. Ripley	454,489	W. J. Chalmers	448,559
Ed T. Jeffery	454,389	Isaac N. Camp	448,514
Thomas B. Bryan	453,039	Wm. D. Kerfoot	448,514
C. L. Hutchinson	453,039	Jas. P. Ketcham	448,514
Potter Palmer	453,039	Milton W. Kirk	448,514
Otto Young	453,039	M. M. Kirkman	448,514
James W. Scott	452,992	Thies J. Lefens	448,514
Martin A. Ryerson	452,989	Ed. P. Lawrence	448,514
Edwin Walker	452,989	Robert L. Nelson	448,514
Fred. S. Winston	452,989	John J. P. Odell	448,514
George W. Saul	452,989	Bernard E. Sunny	448,514
George B. Harris	452,979	Chas. H. Wacker	448,514
William T. Baker	450,014	John C. Welling	448,514
Edward B. Butler	450,014	C. K. G. Billings	448,138
Robert C. Clowry	450,014		

Men Who Didn't Get Enough.

The following votes were cast for others not on the ticket: George P. Engelhard, 401,855; De Witt C. Cregier, 35,010; Hempstead Washburne, 12,690.

Out of a registration of 461,786 shares 448,383 were voted. By reason of the cumulative system each share was voted forty-five times, once for each director, making the large total of votes indicated. Six thousand five hundred votes were offered for George P. Engelhard, but were not received, as the persons wishing to vote had failed to register at the meeting Saturday. A few shares were also offered for John C. Willing.

J. H. Kingwill, a clerk at headquarters, whose name appears on the list of those elected, will not act as a director. As soon as it is definitely decided who the next Mayor of Chicago is Mr. Kingwill will resign and the Mayor be elected in his place.

How the Voting Was Done.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by James W. Scott, who announced that voting would at once begin. Inspectors W. J. Wilson, J. H. Kingwill, C. S. Lasher, D. H. Lamberson, and W. R. Ackerman took their places behind a long table and the voting commenced. Director R. C. Clowry was the first to avail himself of the privilege. He voted 6,000 shares for the straight ticket.

Then there was a delay. The directors and stockholders present gathered around the desks and discussed the probability of the ticket going through. The only man who appeared to menace its safety was George P. Engelhard, the trade newspaper publisher. Mr. Engelhard had a representative present with about 8,000 shares. This representative waited for some of Mr. Engelhard's friends to materialize. Two hours flitted away, and only a few shares were gained. Meanwhile President Gage, F. W. Peck, M. M. Kirkman, and C. T. Yerkes withheld their big blocks of stock and awaited developments. Late in the afternoon Mr. Engelhard's shares were voted and showed he was short. Then the big votes came in.

Lyman J. Gage walked up with his 88,976 shares. He plumped them for the ticket. M. M. Kirkman, the railroad representative, deposited 70,000 shares. H. N. Higinbotham was ready with 19,524 shares. W. C. Seipp had 18,000, A. Nathan 18,000, A. M. Rothschild 17,000, and C. T. Yerkes the modest number of 1,600. Ferd W. Peck also held a great many thousand shares.

The remaining directors controlled but little more than sufficient shares to elect themselves.

A call was issued for a meeting of the new board tonight. The election of officers will then be in order. From what could be learned yesterday it appears there will be no change in the present list of officers, with the exception of President Gage. The problem will be whom to select to succeed him.

"I still have hope that Mr. Gage will serve again," said Director Higinbotham yesterday. "There are others of us hoping the same way."

"There is no reason to entertain such a hope," said President Gage when spoken to on the subject later.

"I shall not be able to serve and do not think I should be embarrassed by having the position tendered me."

Directors generally would express no new opinion on the subject. Mr. Peck, while he says he is not a candidate, is still looked to as Mr. Gage's successor. W. T. Baker is another director who is frequently mentioned.

WHY A MILLION IS NEEDED.

A. T. Ewing and Lafayette Funk Talk to the House Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—The Committee on World's Columbian Exposition of the House held a long session this afternoon to hear addresses from A. T. Ewing, one of the Illinois members of the National Commission, and Lafayette Funk, President of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture. Commissioner Ewing was the first speaker, and he reviewed at length the work that had been accomplished by State organization in various States.

"This Exposition," said he, "must exceed all others ever held or it will be a failure. And the main point I wish to urge upon you is to make your appropriation large. Before you determine upon an appropriation of even a million of dollars, I hope you will seriously consider the situation of affairs. There may perhaps be spent in the promulgation and holding of this Fair $50,000,000, and for Illinois not to appropriate every cent for this purpose that can be wisely and judiciously expended will be a mistake to be regretted. Do not look at the amount in the abstract, but look at it from the point of what the resources of the State are and what a magnificent exhibit can be made of our industries."

Mr. Ewing stated that Chicago had contributed about $15,000,000 to the enterprise, and the Federal Government about $1,500,000.

Mr. Merritt of Sangamon desired to know why, if the present Assembly made an appropriation of $500,000, the next Legislature could not make an additional appropriation if it was found to be needed. Mr. Ewing argued that an enterprise of such magnitude could not be successfully completed unless it was known in the beginning just how much was available for the work.

Lafayette Funk, the President of the Board of Agriculture, said the board had caused a number of plans of buildings to be drawn, and one had finally been adopted by the World's Fair architects, the construction of which would cost about $300,000. He believed in economy, but in an enterprise like this a million dollars was as little as should be appropriated. If the committee thought some other body could better attend to the Illinois exhibit than the Agricultural Board he was not present to raise any objections. On the contrary, he would say the board of which he was President would lend all the aid it could.

There was today no discussion on the merits of the respective bills whatever. The committee will probably go to Chicago to confer with the lady managers and local board before definite action is taken, and this visit will likely be made next week.

WHEN CONTRACTS WILL BE LET.

How the Work on Building Plans Is Progressing—The Electric Railway.

Chief of Construction Burnham returned yesterday from a conference with the New York architects. He found everything progressing satisfactorily there. He said that by June 1 he hopes the contract may be let for the Mines and Mining Building designed by Architect Beman. Mr. Beman's sketch is the furthest advanced. The Horticultural Building will be the next one ready for the contractor and after that the Transportation Building.

The intramural road for Jackson Park will be let by contract. The matter will not be taken up for several weeks, but the route has already been mapped out subject to slight modifications. It will begin at the Midway Plaisance and run southward along the west side of the park past the general railway station and the elevated railroad station, which is expected to be there by the time the Fair opens. The intramural itself will be an electric elevated road. Continuing it will run to the southeast portion of the park and run back near the same route. Another loop will start from the Midway Plaisance and run around the north end of the park and southward along the lake shore to the north end of the Manufactures Building. It will return along a nearly parallel route. There is still under advisement the question of running the intramural tracks across the Illinois Central and east along the Midway Plaisance. As many State buildings will probably be placed there, it is thought well that transportation should be provided.

But the company which builds this intramural road will have to pay for the privilege. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings will draw up specifications as to how the tracks shall be built, the trains shall be run, the number of passengers accommodated per hour, the fare, etc. Then bids will be asked. There is already a strong company in the field. This is the Adams electric single track system. Bids, however, are expected from Europe.

MISS COUZINS IS WRATHFUL.

She Objects to Being Supplanted as Secretary of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers occupied yesterday in a discussion of by-laws and classifications. It arrived at no definite conclusion on either subject.

An incident of the meeting yesterday morning was the attitude assumed by Miss Phœbe Couzins, the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers. The committee, when it organized Wednesday morning, elected Miss Susan Cooke of Tennessee Secretary. Miss Couzins returned from St. Louis yesterday morning, and, entering the meeting of the committee, took the position that she should be Secretary of this special committee as well as of the Board of Lady Managers. The committee thought differently, and sought to go into executive session. Miss Couzins remained in the room. The Chairman of the Subcommittee on By-Laws then asked for an extension of time, and the entire committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

Miss Couzins says she is ex-officio secretary of the committee, and that Ben Butler has agreed to help her out on the legal phase of the case.

Ohio's Commissioners Meet.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—[Special.]—The World's Fair Commissioners for Ohio today held a meeting for the purpose of effecting an organization and formulating plans for future action. Gov. Campbell called the meeting to order. A permanent organization was effected by the election of W. W. Peabody of Cincinnati Chairman and W. T. Abbam of Ashland Secretary. The deficiencies of the bill providing for the appointment of the Commissioners were discussed. It at first passed provided for the appointment of fifteen members, eight of whom would constitute a quorum, but by an amendment eight more were added by the General Government, making the number twenty-three, but not changing the number necessary to make a quorum. To remedy this a legislative commission was appointed to draft a bill and present it to the present Legislature. By special enactment ladies have been added to the commission and were present yesterday. They were Mrs. Upton of Warren, Mrs. Hattpence of Harrison, and Mrs. Hart of Cincinnati.

Hayti and the Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from the Hon. Frederick Douglass, Minister to Hayti, concerning the visit of F. A. Ober, the special Commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition, to that Republic. Mr. Douglass secured Mr. Ober an interview with Mr. Firmin, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom he presented in a clear and forcible manner the purpose of his visit, outlining the interest already shown by Cuba and stating what was desired from Hayti. Mr. Firmin assured him of his interest in favor of the participation of his country in the proposed Exposition, and expressed his regret that in the absence from the Capital of his colleagues with President Hyppolite prevented him from laying the subject immediately before the Government.

Report of the Massachusetts Committee.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—[Special.]—Senator Donovan, Chairman of the Massachusetts World's Fair Committee, with his colleagues, has returned from Chicago. He was mightily pleased with the Fair's prospects, but says there is no truth in the statement that the committee declared in Chicago that it would recommend an appropriation of $175,000 for the Fair.

The committee will recommend that Massachusetts be properly represented, but will name no sum of money, leaving the Legislature to fix the amount to be appropriated after it has considered its report.

To Select a Site for Mexico's Buildings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The Mexican Government has appointed Don Leandro Fernandez the delegate from that Republic to the Inter-Continental Railway conference as a special commissioner to visit Chicago and select a site in the World's Fair grounds in Jackson Park for the location of the Mexican buildings, which will be extensive and ornamental.

To Provide for Arkansas' Exhibit.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9.—[Special.]—Gov. Eagle contemplates calling a convention of representative citizens to be chosen by the people to meet at the State Capital. These representatives will be expected to not only provide means for such an exhibit at the World's Fair as Arkansas should have, but each individual member will be required to be the people who send him to the convention to assist in the collection of the resources of his county.

Judgments Against Delinquents.

A small army of delinquents in World's Fair stock subscriptions were lined up in Justice Bradwell's office yesterday afternoon. Judgments against about fifty persons were rendered, while an equal number satisfied the demands of the Fair officials. The judgments rendered ranged all the way from $1.85 to $190.

New Hampshire Appropriates $25,000.

CONCORD, N. H., April 9.—The Senate today passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for the representation of the State at the Columbian Exposition.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE FOLLOWING MARRIAGE LICENSES WERE issued by the County Clerk yesterday:

Name.	Age.
John A. Hussey, Mary Casey	32 22
Carl Lowry, Barbara Newell	24 22
A. Swenson, Louise Anderson, Delaware, Ia.	32 30
S. Kucemba, Agnes Kasor	25 20
Conrad Heiber, Kate Poppelt	36 30
George Schwartz, Olga Mitzlaff	30 20
T. J. Parry, Slatington, Pa., Mary Daniels	27 25
Robert Glasner, Elizabeth Mödaff	30 30
Edward Balder, Rose Maetz	28 20
Richard Bealke, Martha Bruns	21 21
Joseph De Sarlis, Mary Brundage	35 25
Gustave England, Amanda Johnson	27 20
Reuben H. Haines, Jennie Fiellow	30 30
William J. Wyman, Mary J. Rose	32 30
Samuel W. Wuest, Minnie Steimets	29 20
Michael Gorman, Hannah Fisher	34 30
Robert T. Burckland, Ella Ochsenidor	37 34
H. Schroeder, Barbara West	34 30
Hans Jensen, Emma Nielson	27 22
Frank Kraft, Annie Mundinger	23 22
Edward Johnson, Beatrice Tate	28 20
John McDonald, Annie Coughlin	35 30
William B. Wyman, Mary M. Lee	32 30

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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8, 10, and 12 page paper.....2 cents
14 to 20 pages.....3 cents
22 to 28 pages.....4 cents
Over 28 pages.....5 cents

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1891.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 97¾, which is equal to 75.6 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

SOME of our exchanges are advertising a work written by a man who seems anxious to inform the people how they can grow mushrooms. The gigantic mushroom known as the Ocala platform sprang up without any such knowledge on the part of its cultivators, and its growth was so great that the thing is too big to be swallowed by the people, either collectively or in detail.

THE annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York gives the following, in round millions of dollars, as the resources of the various classes of institutions subject to its supervision: Savings banks, 668; banks of deposit and discount, 234; trust companies, 280; and safe deposit companies, 4; total, $1,186,000,000, against $878,000,000 for the early part of 1882, being a gain at the rate of nearly 6½ per cent for each of the last nine years. The increase is greatest in the case of the trust companies, their resources having more than doubled, while those of the savings banks are just about 50 per cent greater than nine years ago.

THE New York stock market was strong and active yesterday. The local stock market continued active and prices were firm and in some instances advanced. Sterling was a shade less firm. New York exchange was 25 cents discount. The money market gives signs of softening rates.—The Chicago produce markets were rather less active, and, though the greater part of the news that came in was bullish in its character, there was a suspicion that the foreigners were large sellers, and this coupled with the belief that the Government report which will be made public today will be bearish in its effect was enough to induce general liquidation and lower prices. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed 1⅛@1¼ cents lower, corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ⅜ cent lower, cash rye and barley steady, flax firm, July pork 27½ cents lower, and lard and ribs 15 cents lower.

THE election of Kiolbassa, the Polish candidate for City Treasurer on the Cregier ticket, is due to the fact that his leading opponents were both Germans—Tiedemann being the Republican candidate and Nettelhorst the Harrison Democratic one—and that Nettelhorst was the more popular of the two among his countrymen and thus received a number of German votes which were cast for Washburne for Mayor. Had the Germans divided on Treasurer as they did on Mayor Tiedemann would have been elected. About the only man who is satisfied with the result is Kiolbassa himself, who was not nominated by the convention, but was put on the ticket to fill the place of a German who had resigned. The Democrats have no great fancy for Kiolbassa, who came over to them only a short time ago, after having received from the Republicans all the offices they thought him entitled to, and he was put up for Treasurer merely in the expectation that he would capture some Polish votes. The Cregierites are sorry he is elected. It angers them to see a recent convert fall so easily into a fat office while they are left out in the cold.

THE SIXTH WARD CREGIER FRAUDS.

That outrageous frauds were committed last Tuesday in the interest of the Family Trust candidate for Mayor is admitted even by the supporters of that person. THE TRIBUNE has already chronicled many facts concerning the system of organized terrorism and wholesale stuffing of the registries and the ballot-boxes in order to continue the discredited and dishonest Democratic Administration of Mayor Cregier for two years longer.

The facts presented this morning in connection with the methods pursued by the Democrats in the Eighth Precinct of the Sixth Ward call for immediate investigation by the Election Commissioners, the County Judge, and the grand jury. The Democratic judges, with the aid of the police officers, committed frauds there last Tuesday which ought to land the perpetrators and their abettors in the penitentiary.

The canvass of the vote there was purposely delayed in order to fix the returns. The Democratic judges obstructed the count. One of them repeatedly left the polling-place to communicate with one of the candidates in a saloon in the vicinity. There was no pretense of an honest count of the votes. They were apportioned to suit the Democratic judges. Votes given for Carter H. Harrison were credited to Cregier. In this way the returns were made to show that Cregier got fifty-six more votes than there were really cast for him, while Mr. Washburne's vote was reduced by six. The returns were manipulated also so as to show that the Cregierite candidate for Alderman in the ward who was defeated was elected. The Republican watchers and challengers were forcibly expelled from the room by the police. The Republican judges and clerks were compelled in absolute terror of their lives to sign the thrice-altered returns.

These are facts susceptible of proof. Is it possible that they are to pass unchallenged? Is it possible that the "returns" from this precinct, thrice doctored, are to be counted so as to give Cregier 62 more votes than he received and to elect Cregier's candidate for Alderman? Will Commissioner English or Judge Scales permit such an outrage?

Is this great City of Chicago to be governed by men elected by fraud, forgery, and terrorism until such time as the people not having the protection of the law take the matter of vindicating their rights into their own hands?

This Sixth Ward case is only a specimen one, but the facts are so fully established, the evidence of the fraud is so abundant that action should be taken on it immediately. Judge Scales proclaimed before election that he would promptly punish such outrages. Let the facts, substantiated by affidavits, be presented to the County Judge, so that he may be enabled to do as he promised and the scoundrels who have set his instructions at defiance may be punished.

A FAMOUS PRECINCT.

The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards seem destined to take the place of honor once occupied by the Second and Ninth in the Democratic roll of honor. The Fifteenth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward now lays claim to the proud title of the "Banner Democratic precinct of Chicago." The vote of this precinct, as returned in Tuesday's election, was as follows:

Cregier	503
H. Washburne	6
Harrison	19
E. Washburn	18
Total	545

The whole number of registered votes in the precinct was 564, so it is claimed every vote registered was cast except nineteen. Some apparent duplications may account for a part of this nineteen. On South Ashland avenue there were the following doubles:

4522 Stuart, J.	4308 Boregan, H.
4522 Stuart, J.	4308 Bergen, H.
4533 Smith, J.	4308 Bergen, R.
4533 Smith, J.	4308 Bergen, R.
4612 Shean, P.	4308 Bergen, R.
4612 Sheahan, P.	4308 Bergen, T.
4622 Bannon, T.	4308 Bergen, T.
4622 Bannon, T.	4308 Bergen, T.

Under the Dryer street heading the following names are given:

4509 Keague, R.	4621 Posley, C.
4509 Keag, R.	4639 Leskuski, F.
4621 Posley, C.	4639 Lisouski, F.

In the Lincoln street list are found:

4339 Droiun, J.	4339 Droium, J.

The three T. Bergens and three R. Bergens, to say nothing of the two H. Bergens at No. 4308 South Ashland avenue, are said to be the men who voted for Hempstead Washburne, but as H. Washburne received only six votes in the "banner precinct," and there were supposed to be two Republican judges at the polls, it can scarcely be claimed that all the eight Bergens voted for him or that there was a scandalous or disproportionate amount of repeating in his behalf in that precinct.

It is also a significant fact that at the election last fall there were 336 ballots cast in this precinct, while last Tuesday, according to the returns, 545 persons voted for the Mayoralty candidates—an increase in five months of 209 votes.

THE TRIBUNE does not yet know that there was repeating on anybody's behalf in that precinct. It is simply interested in the "banner Democratic precinct" and wishes to know more of it. THE TRIBUNE wants to know all about that precinct—and it proposes to find out the truth.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' RESIGNATION.

The announcement of Senator Edmunds' resignation of the position which he has held so long and honorably, as United States Senator from Vermont, will be received with general regret. The authenticity of the resignation no longer can be questioned, as the official document has been made public. There are no grounds to question the reasons which he sets forth for this unusual step of voluntary resignation. The Senator is always straightforward in his statements, and never assigns false or equivocal reasons for his actions. We may accept therefore his statement that the Washington climate has had the same damaging effect upon his health that it has had upon many others, and we need look no further for an explanation of his step.

All the same the voluntary resignation of a Senator who is not yet an old man and who could have retained his hold upon the State, for Vermont is a State which faithfully stands by its great men, is a little remarkable. It is long since a United States Senator has voluntarily resigned his seat. As regards Senator Edmunds himself, though not a man of great constructive ability and not identified with great legislative measures, as were the statesmen of the reconstruction period who formulated the constitutional amendments, still he was a man of sound judgment, a lawyer of high standing, and stood easily at the head of the Judiciary Committee. All measures that were acted upon by that committee and were passed by the Senate had first to undergo his scrutiny and critical consideration, and very little that was objectionable got through without his emphatic condemnation.

As a Senator Mr. Edmunds played an important part as a check upon rashly considered legislation which came up from the lower and more impetuous House. As a debater he was noted for a touch of cynicism which characterized his running discussion and set speeches. While not as bitter as that of Mr. Ingalls, still it was unpleasant enough for the subject of his philippics, though it left no sting behind like the badinage and satire of the Kansas ex-Senator. As was to be expected of a person representing Vermont, he was a Republican of the strict school. He was in favor of the force bill, but owing to the conservatism of his nature and his fondness for precedents he was not in favor of the modification of the rules of the Senate which would have made the passage of that measure possible. While a strong protectionist, he was not in sympathy with the ultra views of McKinley or with those of his own colleague, Senator Morrill, and he had grave distrust of many of the provisions of the McKinley bill, though he voted for it. He was conspicuous with Mr. Thurman in securing the passage of the Pacific Railroad Funding act and his name always will be associated with the bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah.

It will be difficult for Vermont to replace its great Senator with a successor as well equipped for legislative duty by reason of high attainments and long experience. He will doubtless resume his practice of the law and in a more genial climate will secure the good health which he could not enjoy in Washington. From this point of view his remaining days will be spent more pleasantly, but the country will hone the less regret his resignation.

THE LAKE-FRONT ORDINANCE.

The original statement of THE TRIBUNE that the Illinois Central did not propose to give its round-house property to the city for park purposes, but to subdivide and sell it and pocket the proceeds, was substantially correct. It was led into saying otherwise yesterday by a mistaken impression that the proposed Caton boulevard, the land east of which as far north as Twelfth street was to go to the city as a park, was Indiana avenue extended, whereas that boulevard from Fifteenth street northward would be a continuation of Prairie avenue. That being the case, the bargain is very nearly as one-sided and unjust as this paper said it was at first.

This ordinance will give the city only a few scanty slices off the eastern side of the round-house property, and thus the greater part of this new park will be made up of submerged lands. The mass of the round-house property, being the block between Indiana and Prairie extended and Thirteenth and Sixteenth streets, will be cut up by the road into lots which will be sold at a high price as choice building sites. On the East of them will be the Caton boulevard and just east of that a strip of park which will be about 300 feet wide. The Illinois Central will make a good real-estate speculation by converting the land it now uses for railroad purposes into choice residence property, and private owners of land in that vicinity will be benefited also.

It would not have been a fair trade had the railroad given all the round-house property. When it proposes to retain nearly all of it, there is absolutely no element of fairness in the proposed bargain and all the objections of this paper stand good. The road would get under this arrangement a clean bonus of over $5,000,000. It would get improved facilities for doing business, which would be of inestimable value and enable it to accommodate other railroads which would pay heavy yearly rentals for the accommodations given them. It would get a park alongside its round-house property which would add enormously to its value. As the road gets so much and the city so little the citizens of Chicago should be given ample time to think this proposition over and decide deliberately what they will do regarding it.

THE FORTHCOMING "WESTERN STATES COMMERCIAL CONGRESS."

Early this year the Kansas Legislature invited other Western States to send delegates to a Commercial Congress "to consider the needs of the West," which will meet at Kansas City next Tuesday. Many people will be inclined to doubt whether valuable results will attend a gathering called by the wild Legislature of a State which has sent "Sockless" Simpson to the House of Representatives and "Fiat" Peffer to the Senate. It is not best to expect much good from that Nazareth. As a general thing conventions like this Kansas City one accomplish little of value. They are usually captured by the more tricky or more cranky delegates. The quiet, conservative men who represent the sound sentiment of the mass of the community usually have little influence in them. The trash rises to the top and the pure gold remains at the bottom.

One mistake frequently made by those who get up these congresses is to try to cover too much ground. Instead of confining themselves to a few topics they seek to straddle over all creation, and to arrive, after a few days of discussion, the time being ordinarily monopolized by long-winded cranks, at conclusions regarding subjects which deserve years of patient investigation by specialists. Next Tuesday's convention has this advertised list of subjects announced by the Executive Committee, which, not satisfied with these, asks that others be suggested:

1. General business and agricultural depression—cause and remedy.
2. Legislation as affecting commerce, transportation, and finance.
3. Transportation and improvement of waterways, lake, gulf, and Pacific ports.
4. Markets for Western products.
5. Free coinage, metallic money, and paper currency.
6. Promotion of manufacturing interests.
7. Irrigation of arid lands.
8. Uniform commercial laws.
9. Taxation.
10. Western mineral lands and their development.
11. Immigration and settlement of unoccupied lands.
12. Cause and effects of business combinations and trusts.
13. Reciprocity and international trade extension.
14. Federal and State statistics.
15. The Indian question and opening of Indian lands.

Is it necessary to discuss all these topics? For instance, can there be said to be an "agricultural depression" when corn is 67 cents a bushel and wheat $1.06, and oats half a dollar? Those who raised crops are getting excellent prices for them. If farmers like those in the semi-arid regions beyond the 98th degree of longitude raised poor or no crops, they must charge it up to climate, to a lack of moisture, and not to an agricultural depression on account of low prices at present. What the farmers of Western Kansas, Western Nebraska, and the Western Dakotas need is water. Show them how to get that, and they will be all right. A discussion based on facts about the irrigation of semi-arid lands, which is on the program, may do some good.

Nor is it plain that any good will be done by talking about "free coinage, metallic currency, and paper money." It will give an opportunity to shallow, crank orators to roar for "stumptail" silver and for "ukase" paper. The men of moderate views will not have a chance to get a word in edgewise which the howling cranks will listen to, and the result will be that outsiders will get a false idea concerning the sentiments of Western people and think that they are far more unanimous in their support of financial follies than is the case.

Nor will any light be thrown on the "cause and effects of business combinations and trusts" by anything which will be said at this congress, unless it is intended to discuss the "business combination and trust" of the grain farmers and cotton-growers to create an artificial famine, which the Farmers' Alliance wishes to establish, with the assistance of the money and credit of the General Government, in order to force up artificially the price of cotton and of food. If the Kansas City congress will denounce that crazy project it will do a good thing.

If the subject of "improvement of waterways, lake, gulf, and Pacific ports" is put on the program in order that the extravagant appropriations of the Government for heaping up sandy mud walls each summer on the banks of the Lower Mississippi, to be washed away by the freshets of each succeeding spring, may be indorsed by this Kansas City congress, then the public interests will not be promoted thereby. If the intent is to condemn those appropriations and this wasteful use of taxes, contributed in part by Western farmers, then the "congress" will act sensibly.

There are on the program some useful subjects, of a practical kind, such as "enlarged markets for Western products" and the kindred theme of "reciprocity," which deserve full discussion. The Western farmers know their need of wider markets for their products, when they have good crops, and an earnest indorsement by them of Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy as being in their opinion the best method of securing better markets would have great weight with the Eastern States. In short, if the "congress" will confine itself to matters which are of public utility, and which it can speak about with some authority, its deliberations will result in good. But if it attemps to settle, off-hand, all the "burning questions" of the cranks it will make itself ridiculous in the eyes of all sensible people.

THE DIRECTORSHIP OF THE WORLD'S FAIR EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

We print elsewhere the text of a letter addressed to W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, by Francis W. Parker, Principal of the Cook County Normal School, in which he makes an emphatic protest against the appointment of T. W. Bicknell as director of the Columbian World's Fair educational exhibit. Col. Parker bases his objections to the appointment upon five grounds—namely: (1) That Mr. Bicknell is not at present a public educator. (2) That as the editor of an educational journal he has opposed all the educational movements which now are accepted generally by American educators. (3) That a large number of teachers are opposed to the appointment. (4) That he is out of sympathy with and has no knowledge of manual training, which will form a conspicuous part of the exhibit. (5) That he was the leader of a clique which has sought to dominate the National Teachers' Association in its own interests.

Col. Parker expresses himself as prepared to substantiate these charges, and in such case no doubt would be left of Mr. Bicknell's unfitness for the position. In his place Col. Parker suggests a man whose appointment would give eminent satisfaction in Chicago and throughout the West, and whose administration of the office would give equal satisfaction all over the country. Col. Parker recommends Mr. Albert G. Lane, the long-time and efficient County Superintendent of Schools, upon the score of his honesty, his first-class business ability, his acknowledged position as an educational leader, and his great executive and organizing ability. There is no question that his appointment would satisfy the community in general, but, what is more to the point, it would please educators all over the country. He is now in the prime of life, and since his graduation from school he has devoted himself with earnestness and enthusiasm to school work. Under his intelligent and experienced direction there is no question that the educational exhibit of the World's Fair would be a success, and that every department of it would be generously, intelligently, and comprehensively represented.

DEATH OF P. T. BARNUM.

THE TRIBUNE already has presented to its readers the prominent events in the life of the late Phineas T. Barnum, but there remains sufficient of interest in the career of the veteran showman to warrant further comment, for he was something more than a showman. He led a dual life. To many, and perhaps to the most, he was the Barnum of the canvas tent, the Barnum of Joyce Heth, the mermaid, the Siamese twins, the woolly-horse, Tom Thumb, Jenny Lind, the white elephant, and the Roman hippodrome. In this capacity, though author of many delusions with which the public was harmlessly humbugged, he did more than any other to furnish the people with amusement in "his own and only greatest show on earth" and in his great "moral exhibition." He sought both to please and to instruct and he always gave his patrons a *quid pro quo* for their money, and if he humbugged them they at least did not complain but were always willing to be humbugged again. As a showman and caterer of amusements he became as well known in Europe as in this country and he lived long enough to be wined and dined by the nobility and shake hands with sovereigns. From this point of view he was poet and prophet in the exercise of imagination and divination. He sounded the depths of one of the strongest elements of human character—namely: the desire to be amused, which is as strong now as it was when the old Romans clamored for "bread and the circus," and in gratifying it he became the monarch of the world of amusement, with many imitators but no peers. From this point of view also his death will be regretted by all classes of people from the school boy to the veterans who have not yet lost the desire for entertainment.

The other Barnum was a man of affairs, a public-spirited citizen, an educator and a reformer, and a gentleman whose private character won for him the respect of all classes. His humbug was of a harmless kind, and the very kind in which people delight, for behind it all there was an honest desire to entertain and a warm-heartedness and open-handedness which commended him to all. In all public affairs he took a decided stand, and his voice always was heard in defense of religion, of temperance, of an honest ballot-box, and of good and honorable living. He was positive in his convictions and bold in their expression. He was several times honored with positions in the Legislature of Connecticut and was once Mayor of his own city, in the prosperity of which he was a prominent factor. He was an ardent philanthropist, and his gifts were bestowed generously and judiciously and with the purpose of encouraging honesty, industry, and uprightness. These will remain as monuments to him when he is forgotten as a showman.

THE GAS TRUST DISBANDED.

The Chicago Gas Trust is a thing of the past. It was yesterday decided to surrender the charter to the State. The resolve was arrived at unanimously by the holders of 205,000 out of the 250,000 shares issued by the organization. It was agreed to be useless to continue the fight. The Supreme Court had decided that the trust could not legally hold the stocks of the various gas companies, and as it had taken no steps toward carrying out the only other purpose named in the charter the persons composing the organization have as gracefully as possible conceded it has no right to exist.

It is about four years since the formation of the Gas Trust. The movement was made with a great flourish of trumpets, as if the only design of the promoters was the good of the people, who grumbled at being made to pay 25 cents more per thousand for their gas in order to enable the promoters to collect dividends on a big flood of water. At one time it was sought to pacificate them by promises of large improvements in the supply, but the only additions made were those that would be undertaken by any capitalist to meet the growing wants of an increasing population. The certificates, nominally representing $25,000,000, were viewed with great distrust by the investing public, but by dint of patient work and some fostering care among the brokers they were at last listed on the stock exchanges, and for awhile were traded in actively, with more disposition to consider the "property" good, as the high legal talent employed seemed confident it could obtain a favorable decision from the Supreme Court. The adverse action of that body was the death-knell of the trust, though its officials held out valorously and at one time came dangerously near exposing themselves to punishment for contempt of court. But it was noticed that the two or three big men who had probably skimmed most of the cream from the milk-pan of the concern had stepped out, and it is believed the certificates are now held almost exclusively by persons identified with the gas companies before the trust was formed.

If this be the case it will simplify matters in winding up the business to distribute the dividends of the gas companies pro rata according to the holdings of certificates. Otherwise some serious complications might arise in regard to the allotment of earnings against stocks in those of the companies which pay little or nothing at all in the shape of dividends, and, in fact, have been set aside from active operations in competition with the older companies. It is not possible at present to estimate how much money was milked out of the speculative public by "intelligent" manipulation of the certificates, but doubtless the amount was far in excess of the expenses of the now defunct organization.

SEVERAL years ago the farmers of Minnesota became convinced that their best chance for success lay in a variety of crops, and it is no longer an exclusively wheat State. The culture of flax has grown to be a popular one, and now hemp is being introduced with a fair promise of paying well for the care and expense needed to raise a crop. A committee of the House was appointed last January to investigate the practicability of flax and hemp culture there, and its report of seventy pages contains some valuable information on the subject. Flax is now cultivated in the West for its seed alone, about 1,000,000 acres being sown each year in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska. This is about 30 per cent of the acreage under flax in Europe, which produces annually a little more than 450,000 tons of fiber. Hence it is estimated that the States named would, with proper care in cultivation, produce 160,000 tons of fiber, worth $300 per ton. The committee points out the conclusion that with such culture would come the establishment of linen mills in this country, and then we soon should cease to send abroad $25,000,000 each year for the purchase of linen. The report says no other part of the habitable globe offers so many advantages to this branch of agriculture and its development into a thriving industry as our Western States. They have every condition needed to insure success. The report explains the methods of flax culture pursued in Belgium and Ireland, and gives full instructions for its successful cultivation on Minnesota soil. It says that flax fiber grown near St. Paul and shipped to Belfast was found to be of excellent quality for the manufacture of linen. Hemp would also be a profitable crop in Minnesota, and the report devotes considerable space to that topic. It advises every farmer to talk flax and hemp, and urges the organization of flax and hemp fiber associations in every county of the State.

MR. SPRECKELS is not in the sugar business merely for his health.

VOX POPULI, VOX Dei. Which means, Mr. Cregier, that you musta't monkey with the polibooks.

PASSENGER in smoking compartment (looking out of window)—"Well, I see we are nearing Chicago."

Fellow-Passenger—"Likely enough. I am not familiar with the landscape."

"Neither am I; but I know we are close to Chicago. It's raining."

NEW YORK CITY knows now what it is to have the grip in all its unchecked fury, and Chicago knows how to sympathize with a stricken sister.

THE Socialists of Chicago have stood up and been counted. It didn't take long to do the counting. They appear more formidable when they are not standing up.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Had the Desired Effect.

Physician (to attendant)—"The patient has reached the crisis. If something can be done now to rouse him he is saved. Otherwise there is no hope."

Attendant (to sick man)—"Colonel! Colonel! Look here! See what a beautiful present a friend has sent you!"

Physician—"He does not seem to hear you. Try again."

Attendant—"Colonel, the President of the United States is here and wishes to speak to you."

Physician—"You have failed to rouse him. Try again."

Attendant—"Colonel, the house is on fire! We must move you!"

Physician—"He does not heed you. Once more, sir. There is no time to lose."

Attendant (in despair)—"Colonel, the papers say that Senator Edmunds and Carter Harrison have retired from politics."

Sick Man (sitting bolt upright in bed)—"What!!!"

All Times Alike.

Caller (knocking vigorously at the door)—"Is this where Mr. Swords lives?"

Man at second-story window (in his night-clothes)—"Yes. What do you——"

"Editor of the Peaville *Snorter*?"

"Yes. What the mischief do——"

"Fine evening, Mr. Swords."

"It is half-past 2 in the morning. Say, if you've got any business with me cut it short. I'm freezing."

"My name is Byles."

"Well?"

"I happened to be passing by and thought I'd call——"

"You infernal scoun——"

"To pay my subscription for the *Snorter*."

"Glad to see you, Mr. Byles—glad to see you. Be down in just a minute."

[Appears at front door in exactly nine seconds.]

PERSONALS.

Queen Victoria and Emperor William will meet at Darmstadt at the end of April.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is a vestryman of St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church, New York City, and passes the plate for the collection.

Claus Spreckels is said to have pocketed $2,500,000 within six weeks by his deal with the Sugar Trust. Quite a tidy sugar plum.

P. T. Barnum, in the last letter he ever wrote, said that he never smoked or drank intoxicating liquors, and to this he attributed his long life.

Ex-Senator Ingalls is going to become a farmer. He proposes to turn his 500-acre place into a stock farm. The next step will be joining the Alliance.

Albert Bierstadt is going to Europe soon to make studies for his "Landing of Columbus," which he hopes to finish for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Congressman Holman is now mentioned for the Speakership. It is quite likely that Mr. Holman will not rise and object, in accordance with his regular custom.

The Maharajah of Mysore is expected to be the particular lion of the coming London season. The last Eastern potentate they entertained over there got to be something of an eyesore.

Mr. Jay Gould and his son George want a slice of the postal subsidy to build up American commerce and for sundry other purposes, which those who know Mr. Gould's methods will appreciate.

Maj. McKinley may be classed as a political optimist. He does not think that there is anything particularly dangerous to the Republicans in the political situation unless it is the Farmers' Alliance movement.

John Harper, the rich Pittsburg banker, laid the foundation of his fortune in an event beyond his control. A friend invested in some Chicago swamp land and made Harper take an interest to the extent of several hundred dollars, and before he was done lamenting his rashness a boom came and sent his share up to $50,000.

Henry M. Stanley intimates that circumstances may arise which will make necessary his return to Africa. For his 110 lectures Stanley received $110,000, and Maj. Pond says the average gross receipts were $2,780. He is endeavoring to arrange with the explorer for another course of 100 lectures in America, beginning in October.

Joseph H. Manley, the Postmaster at Augusta, Me., is everywhere recognized as Mr. Blaine's most intimate and closest political adviser. The New York *Continent* reports Mr. Manley as saying: "I can see nothing to prevent Mr. Harrison's renomination, if he desires it. He has everything in his own hands." Mr. Manley said that he did not know whether Mr. Harrison would be a candidate next year; but if he is, so Republican, in Mr. Manley's judgment, would take the field against him.

Senator Allison was in New Orleans on the day of the massacre of the Italians. Ex-Gov. Warmoth, so Congressman Boatner says, took the Iowa statesman out to see the crowd as it left the vicinity of the Clay statue, observing: "You see, Senator, that New Orleans is a peaceable, orderly, and law-abiding city. Our committee of fifty is now in session to the prison to execute ten or twelve murderous criminals. When it finishes there it may execute ten or fifteen more. But, as you see, there is no disorder, no excitement."

CURRENT NOTES.

Many men say their prayers by proxy, but very few do their cursing that way.—*New York Herald.*

Judge—"Single or married?" Prisoner (sighs deeply)—"O, yes, I see. Married."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

When you can get close enough to a frog to poke him with a stick that's a sign of spring.—*Buffalo Express.*

"He can trace his ancestry back to the flood." "O, pshaw. That's nothing. Everybody was in the swim then."—*Life.*

"What is a hobby?" asks a contemporary. A hobby is a peculiarity that always belongs to some other man.—*New York Recorder.*

When one dose of religion has lasted a man forty-seven years it is well to keep an eye on him in business matters.—*Ram's Horn.*

The Count—"What an unpatriotic lot your young fellows are. They seem to forget that they are Americans." Miss Babbidge—"O, with them it's not so much forgetfulness as a disease of mind."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Doodles—"Just had a tremendous piece of luck." Noodles—"How?" Doodles—"Why, I met Snyder, and he struck me for $1." Noodles—"Well?" Doodles—"Why, I hadn't a cent. Say, can you lend me $5?" Noodles—"No; I'm in the same good luck."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Student—"We want badges for our graduating class. We have adopted as a design a graduate surveying the universe." Jeweler—"About how large would you like the figure?" Student—"I think the graduate should cover about three-fourths of the badge and the universe the remainder."—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

Cleveland *Leader:* When law-breaking strikers like those of Mount Pleasant, Pa., talk about appealing to their mother countries to secure immunity from the consequences of their own acts they do more to hasten the day of rigid restriction of immigration than all argument can.

Memphis *Avalanche:* The land has become filled with Anarchists, assassins, and barbarians who have been ordered out of their native lands, or who have come to this country to degrade American labor. In regions where they congregate they should always be dealt with mercilessly whenever they show a disposition to defy the law.

Washington *Post:* It is not pauper labor that we have so much to fear as the pauper patriotism that we import. So between the lines of red, white, and blue streaming to the winds let there be inscribed in letters that can be read across the seas: "This is the flag of the American Union. He who enters here leaves all other flags behind."

Hartford *Courant:* If the cupidity of the manufacturer leads him to the policy of saving a few cents a day on his help, regardless of what the character of the help is, some day he will find that what he has saved there he has lost many times over in allegiance and loyalty and an intelligent perception of the common interest, both of the employer and employed.

Cleveland *Leader:* It is believed that the immigration to this country in 1891 will exceed by about 50,000 that of any other year. That means such an increase in the labor market as to tend strongly to reduce wages and cause strikes; and such an augmentation of the ignorant un-American element of the country as to lead to riotous interference with the rights of citizens.

Charleston *News and Courier:* The labor agitators who make their living by organizing the workingmen and urging them on to acts of lawlessness while they themselves keep out of harm's way, are more to blame. The workingmen undoubtedly have the right to organize and to be idle if they choose, but they have no right to prevent others from doing the work which they refuse to perform.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The strikers who are now causing trouble in the Pennsylvania coke regions are said to be mostly foreigners, who were imported under contract to take the place of other strikers. Aside from the importation of such labor being a violation of law it is a gross injustice on American workingmen for employers to flood the labor market with importations of pauper labor from Europe.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* With the strike placed squarely upon the platform of scrupulous respect for the law, none will question the propriety, although they may doubt the policy of the strikers abstaining from work and urging others to follow their example. Obedience to the law and respect for individual rights is the most thorough safeguard for the American workman. If the labor organizations maintain that principle of action they can rely upon the public approval and sympathy.

Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette:* It is a fundamental truth which cannot be too strongly urged upon the representatives of organized labor that the right to work or cease from work which they undoubtedly possess is guaranteed to all other citizens, and must be secured to them. When this right is seriously jeopardized or violently assailed it becomes the duty of the Commonwealth to interfere. It has no alternative save to assert its dignity and preserve the peace, even at the point of the bayonet.

Philadelphia *Times:* Ours is a Government of law, and its liberty is the noblest freedom of the earth because it is conserved by law. Such a government has no place and no use for the vicious idler, the brutal pauper, or the fugitive criminal from Europe, and the time has come when the law must assert its mastery over the hundreds of thousands of lawless immigrants in our midst. In this effort every honest American workingman, whether native born or naturalized, should heartily join. American workingmen are the sovereigns of the Republic; they are the custodians of the priceless liberty we enjoy, and they are most of all interested in resolutely maintaining the liberty of law.

TALKING ABOUT US.

Washington *Post:* A Chicago municipal election generally means a substantial increase of Joliet's population.

Lincoln *Journal:* The election in Chicago yesterday was almost as peaceful as a contest for Parliament in Ireland.

Wisconsin State Journal: It is pleasing to see at the head of the World's Fair town a bright and brainy young Republican of the new school.

Illinois State Journal: Gen. John M. Palmer has a pair of very black eyes, speaking metaphorically. He has learned that the people are also aware that their rights are safe in their own hands, and they know how to exercise them.

South Bend *Tribune:* The gamblers, the rotten police force, the thousands of hangers-on of the Cregier Administration who were aiding him in depleting the City Treasury and running the city on a boodle system, fought the Republican candidate for Mayor with a vindictiveness born of hostile.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* It was a mixed election and the issues were purely local, so that little political significance can attach to the result. But for Chicago it was a contest of the most vital importance and the probable continuance of the Cregier régime to the World's Fair year is nothing short of a public calamity.

Milwaukee *News:* Peck's march toward Washington, which he spoke of in the Chicago campaign, seems to have gotten deeply mired in the World's Fair city. The ranks of the cohorts have been greatly decimated evidently. If they make any showing at Washington Carter Harrison will have to be recognized.

Cincinnati *Times-Star:* With a good, sound Republican Mayor at the head of affairs in Chicago for the next two years the city will be in first-class condition to receive her foreign guests. It is to be hoped the proper thing right here to express Republican thanks to Carter Harrison for his assistance in dividing the Democratic vote so successfully.

Troy *Press* (Dem.): A reformed, non-partisan, efficient police department in a great city like Chicago would be a significant augury of improvement elsewhere. If the returns show Hempstead Washburne to be the Mayor-elect of Chicago his unreserved commitment to this reform will assuage any disappointment that might otherwise be experienced.

Rockford *Register:* The Chicago election is a victory for decency and honest government, a deliverance of the city from one of the worst régimes in its municipal history, and the triumph of the interests of the people in the proper preparation of the city for the great World's Fair. All Illinois and the Northwest rejoice with her. A responsive chord is struck all over the Union among the friends of honesty and public decency.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.): There were few Republican Senators the country could so ill afford to spare.

New York *World* (Dem.): His retirement will be felt not only by his party but by the country, for he was an honest, faithful, and capable legislator.

Detroit *Tribune:* His departure will be greatly regretted by his colleagues, who had come to rely on his marvelously extensive and exact information and sound judgment on all subjects of legislation.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* No Senator would be missed like Mr. Edmunds, whom a remarkable combination of ability, integrity, and long service constituted easily the leading member of the upper branch of Congress.

Kansas City *Star:* There are few members of the Senate on either side who can rank with him as a constitutional lawyer, and the Upper House of Congress is no longer so rich in statesmen that it can part with a brainy man like Edmunds without a sense of serious loss.

Boston *Journal:* In times of stress and peril, as in the stormy days of the Electoral Commission, Mr. Edmunds has been one of the statesmen to whom the country has always looked with instinctive and unbounded confidence. His retirement will leave a gap in the Senate and in the councils of the Republican party which it will be difficult to fill.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): His absence from the Senate will cause regret to every American citizen familiar with the career of the Senator from Vermont. He has more perhaps than any living leader of the Republican party a moral influence, a clearness of mind, and a power of expression, which the Senate can ill afford to lose at any time, but the loss of which at this time is a public misfortune.

New York *Times* (Dem.): The resignation by Mr. Edmunds of his seat in the Senate, which was announced to the Governor of Vermont yesterday, will be a matter of deep regret to the best citizens of all parties throughout the Union. In his long experience Senator Edmunds has become one of the most eminent as well as one of the most valuable members of the Senate, and he has amply justified the unshaken confidence reposed in him by his State.

OUR HOG.

Philadelphia *Record:* The American hog, beet-sugar cured, may yet become quite a persona grata at the Berlin Court.

Cleveland *Leader:* The principle of reciprocity with threatened measures of retaliation has now exerted a most salutary effect. Von Caprivi knows what he is doing. He knows that a good marksman has taken aim at him, and like Davy Crockett's coon he cries out: "Don't shoot and I'll come down."

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Of course the result will open up a large market to one of the principal agricultural products of the country. Its good effect will be felt by the farmers and the railways and through them by the business interests of the country at large. Possibly the much-berated reciprocity policy may be credited with its share in securing this desirable result.

Minneapolis *Journal:* Hamburg has been opened to American cattle and the hog may soon have his chance, since our Government has taken such scientific inspection measures that no intelligent Government on earth can offer any excuse for discriminating against us except "pure cussedness." The cattle and meat market already shows the good effect of the opening of the Port of Hamburg to our cattle. It is sure to improve with the renewal of the former trade relations.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Germany apparently is beginning to take a more reasonable position on the pork question than that which it has hitherto held. Some of its leading statesmen and journals now see that the inspection laws of the United States have left no further excuse for the continuance of the pork exclusion. This is the sensible view of the case and it will probably be accepted by the Imperial Government early enough to deprive us of the necessity of barring out German beet sugar.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* The prohibition of our hog products was a declaration of commercial hostility which should have aroused the United States much more than it did. The measure aroused more opposition in

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA

GEN. FOSTER'S MISSION TO SPAIN CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

The Principal Points of a New Treaty Already Agreed Upon—The Uprising at Manipur Effectually Crushed — Natives Accuse the Murdered British Officials of Outrageous Cruelty—John Bull Worried Over Mr. Blaine's Policy—Foreign Miscellany.

MADRID, April 9.—At the Cabinet council today Premier Canovas del Castillo informed the Queen that he had settled with Gen. Foster the principal points of a reciprocity treaty with America affecting Cuba, and he hoped that a treaty of reciprocity between Spain and America might be negotiated later. Gen. Foster will leave Madrid next week.

MANIPURIS SUFFER DEFEAT.

The Rebellion in Assam Practically Crushed Out—Quinton's Death.

SIMLA, April 9.—Advices have been received here of a brilliant success for the British forces near Manipur, which, following upon so much depressing news from the same place, has decidedly raised the spirits of the British officials. According to the dispatch received today the Manipuris made a fierce attack upon the slender force of Ghoorkas commanded by Lieut. Grant, which recently captured Fort Thabat, driving out an overwhelming force of Manipuris at the point of the bayonet, after playing sad havoc in their ranks by a well-directed rifle fire.

The Manipuris' attack was stubborn and determinedly made and they pushed forward in spite of the destructive fire which they received. The enemy fought gallantly for every foot of ground, the attack lasting three hours. Finally the Manipuris were repulsed, the usurping Rajah and two prominent chiefs, all three of whom had displayed remarkable bravery in leading the tribesmen to the attack, being killed during the onslaught. The loss of the tribesmen, in addition to the killing of their leaders, was heavy.

Capt. Presgrave, the dispatch adds, has arrived at Fort Thabat with much-needed reinforcements. This, combined with Lieut. Grant's victory, has so disheartened the Manipuris that they now announce that they are ready and willing to recognize the authority of the British officials directly the British troops reënter Manipur. Additional bodies of troops are now on their way to Manipur, where the massacre of the Ghoorkas and the subsequent fate of Chief Commissioner Quinton and his party will be thoroughly investigated.

The letter received here yesterday from the leader of the Manipuris who ordered the massacre of Chief Commissioner James W. Quinton and his colleagues at Manipur says: "The British troops attacked the palace and massacred my soldiers and also killed women and children. In addition they threw women and children into the burning houses and desecrated the temples. Therefore we killed Chief Commissioner Quinton's party."

The letter of the Manipur leader also contains the following: "I deeply regret the sad event, which was wholly due to the rashness and indiscretion of the British officers."

A second letter received here says that the surviving British subjects, with the exception of the clerk and interpreter, were liberated before the demand made by the British Government for their release had been received. Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of India, in forwarding the two letters to England says he fears it is true that the officers were killed, but that it is evident that the story was concocted to shield the insurgents.

ARGENTINE'S DESPERATE STRAITS.

The Government's Course Inspires Distrust in London and Confidence at Home.

LONDON, April 9.—The decree issued by the Argentine Republic with regard to the banks is regarded here as virtually announcing that the Government is on the verge of bankruptcy, and has had a bad effect on the London market. Interested supporters of Argentine securities are heavily involved. Houses like the Barings and the Murietas have managed to give a slightly better tone to the market, but it is believed that they will not long be able to prevent the public grasping the true situation and realizing the practical failure of the efforts of a special committee to unload the depreciated securities upon the general speculating public. This committee must face the inevitable and must discover the precise position of the Argentine financiers before long. The effect of this cannot but be demoralizing.

BUENOS AYRES, April 9.—The decree issued by the Argentine Cabinet Tuesday, suspending until June next the payment of deposits in the national and provincial banks and offering depositors the option of taking Internal bonds in exchange for their deposits, has met with a more favorable reception than at first expected. The members of the Stock Exchange have expressed to the Minister of Finance, Senor Uriburi, in a collective note their congratulations upon the issuing of the decree. In addition a deputation composed of about 1,500 merchants called yesterday upon President Pelligrini with the same object in view. To the congratulations of these merchants the President replied that they need not fear that the Government will resort to a forced currency issue, or that there would be any fresh loans. In conclusion, the President said that he had resolved to reform the banks and to improve the currency by all the means in his power.

Gold closed today at 230 per cent premium.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—James E. Ward & Co., the steamship agents of this city, have received the following cable from Buenos Ayres: "The National Bank and the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres have suspended payments. Financial affairs look brighter, except a fall in gold, which is now quoted at 230."

AFRAID OF BLAINE'S POLICY.

Our Reciprocity Agreement with Brazil Viewed with Apprehension in England.

LONDON, April 9.—*South American*, a London paper devoted to British interests in South America, has the following editorial:

We are pleased to observe that our Foreign Office is not wholly oblivious to its duty towards the commerce of England in South America. It is especially important, if this country is to hold its own in Brazil as a great market for British goods, that no time should be lost in securing our position there, and it is satisfactory to learn that Lord Salisbury has been moved by recent events to approach the Government at Rio Janeiro with a view to concluding a commercial treaty. An attempt was made to do this in 1877 and failed. Since then, it is true, we have been able to transact a very considerable business with Brazil, but under conditions which have now been seriously altered against us by the conclusion of the reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States. We are not, we confess it with regret, particularly sanguine as to the result. England has little or nothing to give Brazil that is not already in common with all the world under our free-trade policy. With the McKinley act in his hand Mr. Blaine was in a very different position. Sad experience may yet compel this country to revise and even modify the basis of its international commerce. After all there is a difference between free entry and free trade.

BERLIN, April 9.—The *North German Gazette*, referring to the United States commercial treaty with Brazil, says today that the German exporters will probably lose a great portion of the South American market, and this is a reason, the *Gazette* adds, for the conclusion of the Austro-German treaty as paving a way for new trade outlets.

ANOTHER BLOW AT IRELAND.

Tories Refuse to Give Parliament Control of the Land Commission.

LONDON, April 9.—In the House of Commons this evening, in committee on the Irish Land bill, Mr. Henry Fowler (Liberal) moved that the salaries of the Land Commissioners be placed in the estimates and thereby be controlled by Parliament.

Mr. Healy held that the proposal was a vital one. The Government had rigged up a commission out of Tory nominees and attachés of the House of Lords—the permanent landlords' barracks. The only chance the tenants had rested in the control of the commission by Parliament.

Mr. Morley said that the proposal of the Government was a mischievous blow at the soundest principles of the Constitution and Parliament. Mr. Fowler's motion was rejected—180 to 142.

The House of Commons presented an air of liveliness this evening. There was a goodly number of members on the benches and the galleries were well filled. All the Irish leaders, with the single exception of Mr. Parnell, were in the House was called to order, were in their places—an unusual scene lately on the Irish benches. Mr. Gladstone occupied his accustomed seat and presented a spruce appearance. Mr. Balfour was debonnair and smiling, apparently happy in the thought of the House having at last reached the Irish Land bill. Mr. Balfour's pleasant manner was in marked contrast with the solemnity displayed by the Irish members, who were affected by the knowledge of the difference of opinion which existed in their ranks in regard to the measure. Mr. Parnell and his followers favoring a rapid passage of the bill. Both sides were prepared to make a demonstration upon the introduction into the House of the new members for Aston Manor and North Sligo.

During the proceedings this evening Mr. Timothy Healy assailed Messrs. Nolan and Thomas W. Russell for supporting the Government against the amendment offered by Mr. Healy.

The Speaker finally put an end to the matter by calling Mr. Healy to order for prolixity and Mr. Nolan for using unparliamentary language. This little passage foreshadowed many passages of a similar nature in the future, and evidently afforded much pleasure to Mr. Balfour and his friends. Mr. Parnell arrived at a late hour. He met Maurice Healy on entering the House, but did not speak to him.

Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy, member of Parliament for Newry, has offered to resign his seat in the House of Commons in favor of Mr. Shaw if that gentleman will consent to resume his old position as Irish leader.

DAVITT FEELS COMPLIMENTED.

His Rejection from the Labor Commission Was Not Unexpected.

LONDON, April 9.—Michael Davitt in an interview has explained at length his position in regard to the Government Labor Commission. He said he neither desired nor sanctioned his nomination to be a member of that body. In fact, he protested against it to Mr. McCarthy, saying he was sure he would be rejected on the ground that he was a republican who had been convicted of treason and felony and imprisoned. Mr. Davitt argues, however, that these reasons for his exclusion, as little as he cared for it, were all baseless. With the expiration of the term of his sentence his legal penalties and disabilities terminated and he was freely and fully restored to his rights as a subject in July, 1885. The holding of republican principles was not a constitutional bar to his appointment. The whole objection against him was political and consequently unconstitutional. His rejection was intended as an insult, but he regarded it as a compliment.

POLITICAL RIOT AT OPORTO.

Violent Measures Taken to Repress Republican Agitation.

OPORTO, April 9.—This city, recently the scene of a violent republican outbreak, was today disturbed by republican rioters. The trouble arose through the arrest during a fair of several thieves, who were mistaken by the crowd for republican agitators. A riot followed, which the military were summoned to quell. The soldiers were stoned by the rioters and were forced to charge upon the mob, injuring many. They finally quelled the disturbance, but extra precautions against future disorders are being taken by the authorities, who are cognizant of latent agitation.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Granville's Interest in American Politics Disclosed by a Letter.

LONDON, April 9.—A letter written by the late Lord Granville is published today which attracts some attention. The date of the letter and the name of the recipient are both omitted. The letter reads: "Undoubtedly we agree in respect to the action of the President. It is not equally certain, however, that any expression of mine might not help Mr. Blaine quite as much as Mr. Cleveland. I see that the latter is trying, not very successfully, to separate free trade for his plan."

Exciting Trial at Barti.

ROME, April 9.—In the trial of members of the Mala Vita Society at Barti today informers testified that members of the society were forced to provide money, food, and clothing for the chief, and were even compelled to give up their own bedding. Altogether a terrible system of extortion and intimidation was revealed. The calling of each fresh informer's name was received with a death-like silence, but during the examination the prisoners hurled such epithets as "assassin," "liar," and "rascal" at the informers, who protested with equal vigor. The excitement in the town is becoming intense.

Death of Mr. Bentinck, M. P.

LONDON, April 9.—The Rt.-Hon. George Augustus Cavendish Bentinck, M. P. for Whitehaven, is dead.

[He was the son of Maj.-Gen. Bentinck, and was born in London in 1821. He was first elected to Parliament from Taunton in 1860. In 1865 he first represented Whitehaven. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade in 1874, and in 1875 was admitted to the Privy Council. He was elected by a small majority as a Conservative from Whitehaven in 1886.]

Russia Afraid of Spies.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The War Office has ordered the expulsion from the Russian camps on the frontier of all foreign traders. The War Office fears that these traders might serve as guides to the Austro-German forces in the event of war. Hungarian peddlers especially are suspected of acquiring knowledge of the various strategic routes leading into Russia.

M. Baltcheff's Murderers.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent says that the Bulgarian Government is about to dispatch a note to Russia accusing Russian officials of instigating the murder of M. Baltcheff, the Bulgarian Finance Minister, and demanding the punishment of the assassins, who have taken refuge on Russian territory.

Irish Politicians Denounced.

DUBLIN, April 9.—When Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour today reached Clare in their tour of aid distribution the Clare boatmen presented a remarkable address, referring to the diversion by unscrupulous politicians of the fund sent from America for the assistance of the poverty-stricken people of Ireland.

Offers His Seat to Bismarck.

BERLIN, April 9.—Herr Kardorff has offered to resign his seat in the Reichstag in favor of Prince Bismarck if the ex-Chancellor is defeated at Geestemunde. Herr Kardorff's district is safely Conservative.

Adopted the Constitution Bills.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 9.—At yesterday's session of the Federation Convention the delegates adopted the Constitution bill and the session closed amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

CONFERENCE OF MANUAL TRAINING.

Prominent Educators Who Are Present at Boston—Chicago's Display.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—[Special.]—The Conference of Manual Training, now in session here, is attracting wide attention among educational workers. Those in attendance include Presidents Eliot of Harvard and Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Felix Adler of New York, Prof. Edmund James of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Macalister, the head of the new Drexel Training School at Philadelphia. The exercises consist of an exhibition of manual-training work and papers on methods of instruction. Chicago has an especially attractive exhibit of work in sewing, drawing, and cooking. Boston, Washington, and other cities are well represented in similar lines. The ladies were entertained today by President Walker, Prof. R. H. Richards, Prof. Adler, and Prof. James. The general opinion was that kindergarten work should be incorporated in the public-school system despite the expense involved. The course, it was believed, should occupy three years of the child's time.

NO FISH FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

Canadians Must Angle in Their Own Water —Retaliation Threatened.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 9.—[Special.]—A number of Halifax merchants desired to import a quantity of fresh fish from Newfoundland for commercial purposes. Collector Harrington cabled the Newfoundland Government today to ask if the commercial privilege of purchasing fresh fish in Newfoundland waters was still permitted to Canadians. He received a reply from the Receiver-General saying it was contrary to law and cannot be permitted. This means non-intercourse between Canada and Newfoundland in the fresh fish business, and will possibly lead to retaliation in a manner little expected in Newfoundland. The opinion is expressed in well-informed circles here that the Imperial Government will be compelled to suspend the Constitution of Newfoundland and govern it as a crown colony. This appears to be the most feasible and practical solution of all existing difficulties.

Lost His Jug and Jag.

A colored man carrying a whisky jug was struck by a locomotive the other day at Fort Valley, Ga., caught up by the pilot and flung twenty yards into a ditch, from which he emerged perfectly unharmed, but bewailing the loss of the jug.

BLAINE'S GREAT SCHEME.

THE UNITED STATES TO BUILD A SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

A Party of Government Engineers Will Sail from New York Today to Make a Survey for a Line Three Thousand Miles in Length Connecting North America with the Southern Continent — Irish Claimants to the Estate of A. T. Stewart —Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—The first material outcome of the Pan-American Congress and James G. Blaine's ambitious plan to bring about a commercial amalgamation of the United States and the Republics of South and Central America, will have a practical demonstration at noon tomorrow when the steamship Newport of the Pacific Mail Steamship line sails for South America, carrying as passengers two corps of eminent engineers, thoroughly equipped to make a survey for a railway system 3,000 miles in length and extending nearly the entire length of South America.

The party will be absent for about two years. Each member of it has signed a contract agreeing to continue in the performance of his duties for not less than one year. The salaries of the engineers will be paid by the United States Government. The project which they have in charge furnishes the first instance of this Republic, in its official capacity, going outside its boundaries to engage in the construction of a public work. Upon its success largely depends the future of Mr. Blaine's scheme to bring about a closer union of the United States and its Southern neighbors. The proposed railroad or system of railroads involves in its construction the surmounting of natural obstacles which have hitherto been considered unconquerable. If American energy solves the problem the work of the engineers who sail tomorrow from New York will stand forever as one of the greatest monuments to engineering skill which the world has known.

In May last President Harrison sent to Congress a message recommending "a survey of a route for an intercontinental line of railroad to connect the systems of North America with those of the Southern continent, to be conducted under the direction of a board of commissioners representing the several American Republics."

The steamship Newport will carry the surveying party to Panama, where they will take a steamship to Guayaquil, the principal seaport town in Ecuador, and thence they will journey over the Andes Mountains to the capital city of Quito. At a point near there work will be begun. One corps will travel southward through Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and thence into the Argentine Republic, where connections can be made with the numerous existing railroad lines leading into the capital city of Buenos Ayres. Another corps will move northward through Ecuador and Colombia to the Isthmus of Panama. Each party will survey about 1,500 miles.

WOULD BREAK STEWART'S WILL.

Sensational Evidence in the Suit of Sarah Branagh of Lisburn, Ireland.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—Some startling and extremely interesting developments are in store when the attempt to break the will of A. T. Stewart is resumed in the United States District Court May 11. This latest contest is in the nature of a suit conducted by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and William Holt Secor in behalf of Sarah Branagh of Lisburn, Ireland, whose claim that she is the nearest blood relation of the dead millionaire is asserted to be capable of absolute demonstration. The suit is nominally for a writ of ejectment against William E. Smith from the house at No. 13 West Thirty-fifth street, deeded to him by ex-Judge Henry Hilton and Mrs. Stewart, the ground of the claim being that the will under which Hilton acted as executor was not in reality Mr. Stewart's will, never having been signed by him.

September last by order of Judge Lacombe a commission went to Ireland to take evidence in behalf of Sarah Branagh. The witnesses were examined before United States Consul Edward S. Ruby and Sir James H. Haselett at Belfast. The testimony, which is very voluminous, has just been brought to New York and is in custody of the Clerk of the United States District Court. If some of this testimony be established as true it proves that Mr. Stewart had several close kinsmen living at the time of his death, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart swore at the probating of the will that the dead millionaire left no person of his blood alive. Only those establishing blood relationship to Mr. Stewart were permitted to testify before the commission, and the result is said to have been a great surprise even to those at whose instance the inquiries were made.

According to this testimony A. T. Stewart's paternal grandfather was Thomas Stewart of Stonyford, near Lisburn, Ireland. He was a Scotch Quaker. Thomas Stewart's sons were born nine children—Robert, John, Thomas, Alexander, William, James, Jane, Mary, and Ann. Alexander T. Stewart was the son of Alexander Stewart. Sarah Branagh is the granddaughter of John Stewart, her mother having thus been A. T. Stewart's first cousin. A startling phase of the evidence is that relating to the resting place of the body of A. T. Stewart's mother. She is said to have died in New York City and was buried in St. Mark's churchyard in Second avenue, in the very vault from which the merchant prince's body was afterwards stolen.

Evidence is given that A. T. Stewart attended as pall-bearer the funeral of his aunt Jane in Belfast, attended the family meeting after the funeral, and personally defrayed the expenses of the burial. There is also an affidavit made by A. T. Stewart in the settlement of his Grandfather Turney's estate, in which he swore to his relationship to Turney and to his half-brothership to the children of his mother and James Bell.

CHAUNCEY WAS NOT ON HAND.

Directors of the New Haven Railroad Represented by Their Attorneys.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—Neither Chauncey M. Depew, Charles E. Clark, Wilson G. Hunt, E. H. Trowbridge, W. D. Bishop, Nathaniel Wheeler, Henry C. Robinson, Edward M. Reid, Joseph Park, Henry S. Lee, William Rockefeller, nor Everett Brainard, directors of the New York and New Hampshire railroad, appeared to plead to indictments for misdemeanor in Part I of General Sessions today. Instead of the directors came Lawyers John M. Bowers, H. W. Taft, and John M. Townsend, of counsel for the indicted directors. Mr. Bowers read a long list of powers of attorneys from the directors and stated that he would, under the criminal code, plead for the defendants.

"We desire to plead not guilty," said Mr. Bowers, "maintaining the right to change said plea within such reasonable time as the court may give us."

Counsel for defendants asked that the argument on the indictment be staid until the motion to remove the trial of the case to the Court of Oyer and Terminer be decided by Judge Barrett. Mr. Bowers had a pile of authorities and he used them all. A point strongly dwelt on by the directors' counsel was that the wrecked train was not a passenger-train, but was being changed from one track to another by a foreign road, and that under the present law the indictment charges the directors of the Connecticut road with a crime which could not be charged against any Canadian or nationally foreign road.

District-Attorney Nicoll replied, and when Mr. Bowers found that his plea for ten days or a week would not be allowed he changed it to a request for adjournment. This the court granted, and the final plea will be entered next Monday.

FREE IMMIGRATION TO BLAME.

Resolutions of the New York Union League Club on the Mafia Affair.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Union League Club of this city has made a declaration regarding the New Orleans massacre. The club's Committee on Political Reform submitted a voluminous report which expressed the opinion that no event has occurred in the history of the country in a time of peace so fraught with peril to our institutions. It is urged that the perpetrators of the outrage should be sought out and punished. Unrestricted immigration is designated as the primal cause of the outbreak. In conclusion the committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we call upon the General Government and the several States to use all lawful means that they possess to prevent the importation of criminals and paupers; that we call upon the courts to be rigid in administering the laws as to naturalization and in resisting the importunities of political parties to clothe improper persons with the rights of citizenship.

Resolved, That we call upon the press and the public to agitate and discuss the subject of the importation of criminals and paupers, to the end that if present laws are not sufficient to save our country from this great peril others may be enacted that shall be effectual to that end.

CONTINUED RISE IN STOCKS.

Burlington Not Affected by the Talk of a Boycott.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—The rise in stocks was continued today, there being a larger volume of transactions than on any day since the bull movement started. The increase, however, was principally in the half-dozen stocks which have led the movement from the start. As compared with yesterday's transactions, Burlington and St. Paul each increased 25,000 shares, and the dealings in Union Pacific and Louisville doubled. The net advance in the Grangers is ¾ to 1½, not so fast a pace as yesterday's. The traders were inclined to regard the market as "topy" for the present and thought a reaction desirable, as it would bring in as buyers many people who were "left" when the bull movement started.

Talk of boycotting the Burlington had no effect. It was argued that passenger business was not of much account anyway. The officials of the road said it would be helped by a boycott, as it would pay commissions and get more business. London bought stocks this morning to cover shorts, and later in the day bought for long account, Louisville being its favorite. Chicago Gas this afternoon was sold down 2⅝ to 47¾. Before the close, however, it rallied to 48, leaving the net decline for the day 1 per cent. If there was any news about the meeting held in Chicago today to dissolve the corporation the street did not hear it. Aside from Chicago Gas, the industrials were rather inactive, but strong. Sugar Refineries is up 1⅜ further, to 91½, and National Cordage is up ⅝. American Cotton Oil common is up 1¼ and preferred 1½. Northern Pacific preferred was somewhat less active, and continued heavy. It opened ⅜ higher, and rose a further fraction, to 70¾, but sold down to 68¾ this afternoon, and ended at 69¾. Somebody is feeding it out. After a slight recession, caused by the break in Chicago Gas, the market finished very strong, and at practically the highest prices of the day.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Two Great Coal and Iron Companies to Consolidate with a Capital of $9,400,000.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A proposition is under consideration for the consolidation of the Hocking Coal and Iron company and the Ohio and Western Coal company. It is proposed to capitalize the consolidated company for $9,400,000. The former company has earned and paid dividends, while the latter company has been in the hands of a receiver for years. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of some of the stockholders of the Hocking company, who will doubtless organize a strong opposition to the consolidation plan.

The Italians Are Still with Us.

When the Pabre Line steamship Burgundia next enters this port Capt. Dulac, her commander, is likely to come face to face with a fine of $5,400, which is $300 for each of the eighteen debarred Italians he allowed to escape from his vessel. In all there were twenty-one debarred immigrants placed on board the Burgundia to be returned to Europe. When Andrew Primoli, the Italian interpreter at the barge office, visited the Burgundia Wednesday there were only three of the debarred persons on board. Replying to his inquiry for the others the Burgundia's officers said that they were "somewhere about." The vessel went to sea minus eighteen of the immigrants which the Captain and agents of the steamship were bound, in accordance with the new law, to return.

Literary Men Will Celebrate.

The dinner in celebration of the passage of the International Copyright law is to be given at Sherry's Monday evening next under the auspices of the American Authors' Copyright League. Among the distinguished guests who have accepted invitations to be present are the Hon. O. H. Platt, who had charge of the bill in the Senate; W. E. Simonds, who had charge of it in the House; ex-Senator Jonathan Chace of Rhode Island, under whose care it was passed in the Senate in 1888, and several other active Congressional friends of the bill, including Messrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Ashbel P. Fitch, and William McAdoo. Among the other guests are President Seth Low of Columbia College and the Comte de Keratry, the representative of the French literary societies. E. C. Stedman will preside. The list of those who will take part includes representative men in literary, artistic, and musical circles.

She Represents Mme. Blavatzky.

Mrs. Annie Besant, theosophist, lecturer, and writer, was among the passengers on the City of New York, which arrived today. Mrs. Besant is 44 years of age with great eyes of liquid brown and black hair that is plentifully streaked with gray. She is not at all pretty, but has a wonderfully attractive manner. She comes as the representative of Mme. Blavatzky and the English section of the Theosophical Society to attend the Theosophical Council which opens at Boston April 26. Mrs. Besant will remain in America three or four weeks and will deliver a few lectures. As an orator she is said to be without a feminine rival in Europe or America. She has a wonderful memory, speaks without notes, and, like Anna Dickinson in her best days, is always ready.

Marion Manola Back from London.

Marion Manola arrived from London on the steamship City of New York this morning, accompanied by her little daughter Yolanda. In an interview she said: "It is not true that I ran away from my London engagement. I have had no trouble with Horace Sanger of the Prince of Wales Theater. I am off on a leave of absence, made necessary by orders from my lawyer that my presence was imperatively needed in Boston. I shall return to my engagement as prima donna in 'Robin Hood' in three weeks."

The Grip Prevalent in Gotham.

This was an almost perfect April day, yet the grip reaped a memorably large harvest, and those who have counted upon pleasant weather to check the ravages of the infection had the falseness of their theory grewsomely demonstrated. At noon the death record of the preceding twenty-four hours reached 206—the highest figure of the year. Of this large mortality the grip was responsible for twenty deaths.

Gotham Brevities.

Benjamin Horton, a retired dry-goods merchant of Brooklyn, committed suicide this morning at his residence. He had been suffering from the grip.

Augustus St. Gaudens will probably be the sculptor to design the statue of the late W. T. Sherman for which the Citizens' Committee has obtained the necessary subscriptions. Mr. St. Gaudens' name was decided upon at a meeting of the committee today. The Secretary reported that the fund had been increased since the last meeting of the committee to $45,211. The additional subscriptions amounted to $12,600.

FIRST TRIP THROUGH THE TUNNEL.

A Grand Trunk Locomotive's Successful Run Under the St. Clair.

SARNIA, Ont., April 9.—[Special.]—The first locomotive to pass through the Grand Trunk railroad tunnel under the St. Clair River here did so this evening, making the run through the tunnel from the Canadian to the United States side and then returning, having a flat car attached to it. The run back from the United States side was at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The track was in first-class shape and everything worked smoothly and satisfactorily. On the locomotive were Mr. Hobson, chief engineer; Mr. Hillman, mechanical superintendent; Mr. Blaiklock, assistant mechanical superintendent; Mr. Percy, assistant to the general manager; and a representative of THE TRIBUNE. There was a large crowd on hand to see the first engine commence the trip through the tunnel and whistles blew from all quarters. On the United States side the cheering from an enormous crowd and the screaming of whistles welcomed the arrival of the party.

SUFFOCATED BY THE DENSE SMOKE.

Fatal Fire in a Hotel at New London, Conn.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 9.—Early this morning fire broke out in Jacob Schwartz's dry-goods store, in the Central Hotel Building. The flames spread rapidly and the occupants of the hotel escaped in their night clothes, save one—Michael Daley, aged 70, father of the Daley brothers, proprietors of the hotel. He was suffocated by the dense smoke. Total loss estimated at $40,000.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9.—Fire in the Village of Cheviot, Hamilton County, O., last night destroyed property covering nearly an acre of ground and causing a loss of $25,000.

PATERSON, N. J., April 9.—The Riverside Plastic Works were burned to the ground at 1 o'clock this morning. Loss, $45,000.

CLEVELAND, O., April 9.—The foundry of W. L. Sharp & Son at Steubenville, O., burned today. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

MANDAN, N. D., April 9.—[Special.]—Fire this morning totally destroyed Peoples & Shields' livery stables. Thirteen horses were cremated.

Domestic Animals.

There are 14,056,750 horses in the United States, 2,256,542 mules, 16,019,361 milch cows, 36,575,645 oxen and other cattle, 43,431,136 sheep, and 50,625,106 hogs—and all these animals are on the farms of the country, not counting those in the cities, towns, and villages.

THINK THE ACT ILLEGAL.

A BELIEF THAT THE INDIANA REAPPORTIONMENT WILL NOT HOLD.

Alleged Irregularities Discovered Which Will Knock Out the Democratic Gerrymander—Railroad Men Oppose a Bill for Cheaper Fares in Wisconsin—Secretary Proctor Says He Is Not a Candidate for the Senate Seat Left Vacant by Edmunds—General Political News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9.—[Special.]—The discovery has been made that in the enrollment of the bill by which the Democrats attempted to gerrymander Indiana two counties were overlooked and were left out entirely. When the Secretary of State discovered the omission he sent for the Clerk of the House at the last session and had him insert the names of the counties—Gibson and Monroe—in the bill where it was supposed they should be placed, announcing that this was done on the authority of the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General, however, says he was not consulted regarding the matter and repudiates the whole proceeding. It is believed, in consequence, that the courts will hold that the bill is invalid, as no person has authority to make changes in an enrolled act.

CANNOT AFFORD CHEAPER FARES.

Protest from Railroad Men Against a Bill in the Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—Railroad men from Chicago, officers of the Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul companies, came to Madison in a special car this afternoon to argue before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly against the bill which proposes to require these lines to adopt a uniform fare of two and one-half cents per mile to all points within the State. The bill originally provided for a two-cent rate, and after an amendment changing it to two and one-half cents had been presented by Mr. Hall it was sent back to the committee by the House.

John D. Fish of the St. Paul did the main part of the arguing, and claimed that the roads at present were not making such profits as their opponents would have it believed. For the last four years, he said, the St. Paul road had paid no dividends on common stock to the amount of nearly $40,000,000. All earnings had gone to improve the road, he said. The bill is pretty sure to be adversely reported upon and killed by the Legislature.

A big lobby from Milwaukee is in the city for and against amendments to the bill to give the Wisconsin Central terminal facilities in the Cream City by means of a tunnel. The amendments provide for consequential damages to be paid by companies running into the city, and if adopted it is claimed they would work untold injury to all the roads now running into the city. A lively fight is being made, and the hearing will be completed tomorrow.

The Assembly today, by a vote of 63 to 26, passed a bill to appropriate $7,000 to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls at Milwaukee.

The Assembly also passed the bill which repeals the law providing for a minimum salary of $2,000 per annum for Circuit Court reporters whether their per diem of $10 per day brings it to that figure or not.

The Senate refused to reconsider the bill killed yesterday which provides for Boards of Health performing the duties of the State veterinarian. The Senate concurred in the resolution to adjourn sine die April 22.

The Senate Committee on Claims has decided to report for passage a bill to provide for an intermediate prison.

The Assembly tonight refused to indefinitely postpone a bill to regulate fraternal benevolent associations in accordance with the report of the committee. The bill permits foreign benevolent associations to do business in the State under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner. It has been strongly opposed by the old line insurance companies. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

A bill was passed allowing railroad trains to run at the rate of fifteen miles per hour through cities but compelling companies to place guards at every crossing.

After a long debate tonight the Assembly killed the railroad employé bill. Mr. Winans stated on the floor that the railroad employés dare not come to Madison because they are afraid of losing their jobs. The vote on indefinite postponement was 45 to 40.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

Secretary Proctor Is Not After the Seat Left by Edmunds He Says.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—Secretary Proctor and party passed through Omaha this evening en route to Washington. In reply to a question the Secretary said:

"I am not a candidate for Senator from Vermont. All this gossip about me in that connection is without my knowledge. I intend to go direct to Washington without any stops and resume the duties of my office."

ECHOES OF THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Returns from Towns in Illinois and Wisconsin.

FAIRMOUNT, Ill.—Township offices divided between Republican, Democratic, and Labor candidates.

PEKIN, Ill.—The Democrats elected their county ticket.

HENRY, Ill.—Municipal and township offices divided between Democrats and Republicans.

CHARLESTON, Ill.—The Democrats elected their township ticket.

TWO RIVERS, Wis.—The Independents elected a Mayor.

PAXTON, Ill.—The People's township ticket was elected.

SULLIVAN, Ill.—Township offices divided between Democrats and Republicans.

ROSCOMMON, Ill.—The Democrats carried the township.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—The Democrats elected most of the township officers.

REEDSBURG, Wis.—The Democrats elected their municipal ticket.

Against Insurance Rebates.

LANSING, Mich., April 9.—[Special.]—One bill worried its way through the Senate Committee of the Whole today, after meeting with red-hot opposition. The bill provides that no fire insurance company or its agent shall pay or allow as an inducement to insurance any rebate of the premiums. Any violation of this clause is deemed a misdemeanor, and may be punished by imprisonment not to exceed one year or a fine of not more than $500, or both. Gov. Winans has designated to represent Michigan at the Commercial Congress which convenes at Kansas City next Tuesday: J. Maurice Finn, Ishpeming; Marshal L. Howell, Cassopolis; E. H. Belden, Jackson; W. R. Burt, Saginaw; G. F. Barnes, Lansing; John G. Mason, Adrian; John H. Withey, Grand Rapids; Don M. Dickinson, Detroit; William McPherson, Howell.

Maryland Republican Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention today completed its work of preparing a constitution for the government of the party in Maryland. The new constitution provides there shall be a registration of Republican voters thirty days before all primary elections; that only duly qualified voters shall be registered, and that the registration officers shall, when necessary, require each applicant to make oath that he has voted the Republican ticket of the last election and intends to adhere to that party in the future. All primaries hereafter are to be conducted under the Australian system. The new constitution also prevents any further clashing between the State and city committees.

They Are for Blaine.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—[Special.]—The political gossip here today is the decided Presidential boom for Blaine that has started in this State. The size and significance of it was first made apparent last night at the banquet of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. The members of this club include the younger and independent element of the party here, a considerable portion of whom have in the past been strong opponents of the present Secretary of State. Not an allusion, however, could be made last night to Mr. Blaine without exciting the wildest cheers even from these, and today the political talk all runs on the possibilities of his taking the next Republican nomination in 1892.

For Cheaper Sleeping-Car Rates.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.—A bill was introduced in the Senate today to regulate the passenger fare on the cars of sleeping-car companies, palace-car companies, and parlor-car companies, and to make such companies liable as common carriers. The bill provides that companies shall not charge more than one-quarter of a cent per mile for chairs or seats and one-half of a cent per mile for berths. This, of course, in addition to the regular railroad fare.

A Colored Attorney for the Bench.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—Augustus Straker, Detroit's colored attorney, is being prominently mentioned for appointment to the Federal bench as one of the United States Circuit Judges who will comprise the so-called relief court. As indorsement signed by several Detroit Judges and nearly 100 prominent members of the bar has been presented to President Harrison, who is quoted as saying to a committee delegated to wait upon him by the Afro-American Press Association: "Present the name of a good man and I will give it that consideration which its importance commands."

A Dubuque Alderman Resigns.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 9.—[Special.]—There was great excitement in the city today over the resignation of Ald. Babcock of the Second Ward, who had previously stated that he would take this course if Dennis Smith, the Independent candidate in the First Ward, was elected Alderman. Mr. Babcock is an Englishman, landlord of the Merchants' Hotel, and a Democrat. Smith is an Irishman, also a Democrat.

Will Wait Until He Hears from Crisp.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 9.—[Special.]—Congressman-elect Watson of the Tenth District has written a letter withdrawing his promise to support Crisp on the Speakership until the latter explains his position on the tariff. Crisp is now writing a letter which will be made public in a few days in which he will meet the question fully.

A Recount at Neenah, Wis., Demanded.

NEENAH, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—A formal demand for a recount of election returns was made here today. The count as delivered to City Clerk Sykes gave W. H. Hesse, Democrat, candidate for Mayor, a majority of 2. It is thought this is incorrect.

An Alliance War in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 9.—[Special.]—The *Iowa Homestead*, the organ of the Northern Farmers' Alliance in Iowa, comes out this week with a savage attack on the Southern Alliance, which is growing rapidly in Iowa. The article is regarded in political circles as the beginning of open warfare between the two organizations.

Political Notes.

Frank McGrath, President of the Farmers' Alliance, says that there is great interest taken in Kansas in the proposed convention in Cincinnati, and there is not a county in the State that has refused to send delegates.

Two Kansas towns elected women Police Judges. Mrs. Mary L. Burton, formerly editor of the *Kansan* and at present postmistress, was elected Police Judge at Jamestown, Cloud County, and Mrs. Jessie McCormick of Burr Oak, Jewell County.

The Rev. P. W. Sinks, pastor of the Congregational church of Painesville, O., D

DOGS ON DRESS PARADE.

CANINES CONTINUE TO DRAW LARGE CROWDS TO BATTERY D.

The Quarters of the Toy Dogs Constantly Thronged—Judges Do Good Work in Disposing of Awards—Gordon Setters First Taken Up—Rexmount Gets the Chief Prize in the Open Class—Other Animals Considered.

The dog show continues to draw large crowds despite the execrable weather. Yesterday afternoon a long line of carriages was strung along Michigan avenue in front of Battery D. Their occupants had braved the weather to spend an hour in critical scrutiny of the fine dogs on exhibition. The evening crowd was also large and the liveliest interest was manifested in the exhibit.

The most popular class seems to be the toy dogs, and their quarter is crowded all the time. The little Italian greyhound Spright is the most popular animal in the show. The judges did good work yesterday in disposing of awards. The Gordon setters were first taken up. First prize in the open class was taken by Rexmount, owned by the Mount Gordon Kennels of New York City. Rexmount is a beautifully marked dog and nicely proportioned. The spaniel, Yorkshire, bull-terrier, English setter, fox-terrier, and other classes were taken up and partly disposed of.

The display of field dogs continues to attract universal attention. Robert Le Diable, the champion pointer; Champion Elcho Jr., the champion Irish setter; and the English and Gordon setters attract large crowds. The Kellarney Kennel's display of Irish setters is about the handsomest in any class of dogs in the building.

The Great Danes, Melac and Imperator, divide attention in their aisle. Mr. Nichols, the owner of Melac, is not pleased at the idea of Imperator defeating Melac, and has so expressed himself. The judges and disinterested parties say that Imperator outpoints the Chicago dog, although both are grand specimens. Yesterday's awards were:

Awards Made by the Judges.

Class 67—Black and tan or gordon setters, challenge class, bitches; first prize, Becky Sharp; J. L. Campbell, Simcoe, Ont.

Class 68—Black and tan or gordon setters, open class, dogs; first prize, Rexmont; Mount Gordon Setter Kennels, New York City.

Class 83—Clumber spaniels, open class, bitches, first prize, Lady Joan; the Clumber Kennels, Ottawa, Can.

Class 82—Clumber spaniels, open class, dogs, first prize, Johnny Jr.; Clumber Kennels, Ottawa, Can.

Class 84—Field spaniels, challenge class, dogs—First prize, Baron; G. W. Folsom, New York City.

Class 85—Field spaniels, challenge class, bitches—First prize, Lady; Roland P. Keasby, Newark, N. J.

Class 86—Field spaniels, open class, dogs (black)—First prize, Beverly Negus; Roland P. Keasby, Newark, N. J.

Class 87—Field spaniels, open class, bitches (black)—First prize, Saybrook Lass; Roland P. Keasby, Newark, N. J.

Class 89—Field spaniels, open class, dogs and bitches (any other color), first prize, Saybrook Dolly; Roland P. Keasby, Newark, N. J.

Class 90—Cocker spaniels, challege class, dogs, first prize, Rabbi; Andrew Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont.

Class 92—Cocker spaniels, open class, dogs (black), first prize, Oban; Andrew Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont.

Class 93—Cocker spaniels, open class, bitches (black), first prize, Ancoyement; G. Bell, Toronto, Canada.

Class 94—Cocker spaniels, open class, dogs (any other color); first prize, Bambo; Andrew Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont.

Class 95—Cocker spaniels, open class, bitches, (any other color); first prize, King Pharo's Sister; Woodland Kennels, Woodstock, Ont.

Class 118—Bull terriers, open class, dogs and bitches, under thirty pounds; first prize, Loumont Kit; Frank Moulton, Washington, D. C.

Class 119—Bull terriers, puppies under 12 months; first prize, Straight Tip; C. Trestrail, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 120—Bull terriers, novice class, dogs and bitches, first prize, White Pete; Woodbury Kennels, Woodbury, N. J.

Class 121—Dachshunds, challenge class, dogs and bitches, first prize, Foldman K.; Mount Washington Cannaels, Cannonsburg, Pa.

Class 122—Dachshunds, open class, dogs, first prize, Hundesports Bergmann; William Looffler, Milwaukee, Wis.

Class 123—Fox terriers, challenge class, dogs, (smooth), first prize, Lucifer; Blemton Kennels, Hempstead, N. Y.

Class 130—Fox terriers, challenge class, bitches (smooth), first prize, Rachel; Blemton Kennels, Hempstead, N. Y.

Class 131—Fox terriers, open class, dogs (smooth), first prize, Blemton Victor II.; Blemton Kennels, Hempstead, N. Y.

Class 132—Fox terriers, open class, bitches (smooth), first prize, Dona; John A. Logan Jr., Youngstown, O.

Class 133—Fox terriers, puppies under 12 months, dogs (smooth), first prize, Rustic Bower; Henry Linden, Chicago.

Class 134—Fox terriers, puppies under 12 months, bitches (smooth), first prize, Vixen; R. Lambe, Chicago.

Class 135—Fox terriers, novice class, dogs (smooth and wire-haired), first prize, Belvoir Gambler; Dr. Truman W. Miller, Chicago.

Class 137—Fox terriers, dogs (wire-haired), first prize, Wentworth Wonder: Hendrie & Muir, Detroit, Mich.

Class 138—Fox terriers, bitches (wire-haired), first prize, Nettle Topper; T. G. Davey, London, Ont.

Class 139—Fox terriers, puppies under 12 months (wire-haired), first prize, Pincher, Potter Brothers' Kennels, Chicago.

Class 140—Irish terriers, challenge class, dogs, first prize, Breda Bill, Chestnut Hills Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 141—Irish terriers, challenge class, bitches, first prize, Breda Tiney, Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 142—Irish terriers, open class, dogs, first prize, Mars; Park Kennels, Providence, R. I.

Class 143—Irish terriers, open class, bitches, first prize, Dunmurry; Park Kennels, Providence, R. I.

Class 144—Scotch terriers, dogs, first prize, Kilstor; North Field Yorkshire Kennels, Salem, Mass.

Class 145—Scotch terriers, bitches, first prize, Bessie; A. F. Hertzler, Burlington, Ia.

Class 24—St. Bernards, puppies under 18 months, smooth-coated, dogs, first prize, Victor Boy; A. B. Valblaricom, Picton, Ont.

Class 25—St. Bernards, puppies under 18 months, smooth-coated, bitches, first prize, Sola; H. Gorman, Saranac.

Class 50—Pointers, open class, dogs (under fifty-five pounds), first prize, Glenmorgan; Louis Bidde, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 51—Pointers, open class, bitches, under fifty pounds, first prize, Phantom; Idstone Kennels, Dayton, O.

Class 52—Pointers, puppies under 12 months, dogs, first prize, Dictator; Idstone Kennels, Dayton, O.

Class 59—Pointers, puppies under 18 months, bitches, first prize, Queen of Spades; Idstone Kennels, Dayton, O.

Class 74—Chesapeake Bay dogs, open class, dogs, first prize, Barnum; Chesapeake Kennels, Malvern, Ia.

Class 75—Chesapeake Bay dogs, open class, bitches, first prize, Gympsie; Chesapeake Kennels, Malvern, Iaa.

Class 124—Beagles, challenge class, dogs, first prize, Ch. Royal Krueger; Hornell Harmony Kennels, Covert, N. Y.

Class 125—Beagles, challenge class, bitches, first prize, Una; Hornell Harmony Kennels, Covert, N. Y.

Class 72—Chesapeake Bay dogs, challenge class, dogs, first prize, Dick; Osceola Kennels, Osceola Mills, Wis.

Class 60—Black and tan or Gordon setters, open class, bitches, first prize, Fly; George Meister, Jackson, Mich.

Class 70—Black and tan or Gordon setters, puppies under twelve months, dogs, first prize, Royal Beatmont; James M. Gorring, Goshen, Ind.

Class 105—Pugs, challenge class, bitches, first prize, Ch. H. Cryer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 106—Pugs, challenge class, dogs, first prize, Ch. Kash; Mohawk Indianola Kennels, Auburn Park, Ill.

Class 107—Great Danes, challenge dogs, first prize, Melac; Herbert G. Nichols, Chicago.

Class 8—Great Danes, challenge bitches, first prize, Irene; Tenatonia Kennels, Plainfield, N. J.

Class 13—Great Danes, puppies under 18 months, bitches, first prize, Madge; George W. Schenk, Burlington, Ia.

Class 26—St. Bernards, novice class, smooth-coated, dogs and bitches, first prize, Don; J. G. Howell, Aurora, Ill.

Class 154—Pugs, open class, dogs, first prize, Spreke; Mohawk Indianola Kennels, Auburn Park, Ill.

Class 155—Pugs, open class, bitches, first prize, Beauty III.; Mohawk Indianola Kennels, Auburn Park, Ill.

Class 170—Pugs, puppies under 12 months, dogs, first prize, Banjo G.; Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O.

Class 170½—Pugs, puppies under 12 months, bitches, first prize, Mabel E.; Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O.

Class 126—Beagles, puppies under 12 months, dogs, first prize, Snow; Middleton Kennels, Casapolis, Mich.

Class 127—Beagles, open class, bitches, first prize, Bettie; M. C. Rinearson, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Class 128—Beagles, open class, dogs, first prize, Tricotrin; Hornell Harmony Kennels, Covert, N. Y.

Class 40—Foxhounds, challenge class, dogs, first prize, Rover; Cook Kennels, Detroit, Mich.

Class 41—Foxhounds, challenge class, bitches, first prize, Bernhart; Cook Kennels, Detroit, Mich.

Class 42—Foxhounds, open class, dogs, first prize, Dunn; Cook Kennels, Detroit, Mich.

Class 43—Foxhounds, open class, bitches; first prize, Fanny; Cook Kennels, Detroit, Mich.

Class 44—Harriers, open class, bitches; first prize, Alberta's Nellie; Dr. John A. Harman, Lexington, Ky.

Class 45—Irish setters, open class, dogs; first prize, True Blue; Edward S. Hunter, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Class 157—Yorkshire terriers, challenge class, bitches; first prize, Venus; Northfield Yorkshire Kennels, Salem, Mass.

Class 156—Yorkshire terriers, challenge class, dogs; first prize, Toom's Royal; Northfield Yorkshire Kennels, Salem, Mass.

Class 154—Skye terriers, puppies under 12 months; first prize, Pedro; M. H. York, Camden, N. J.

Class 153—Skye terriers, open class, bitches; first prize, Effie Dean, Stevenson & Sanderson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 155—Skye terriers, open class, dogs; first prize, Prince Victor; M. H. York, Camden, N. J.

Class 151—Skye terriers, challenge class, dogs and bitches; first prize, Lovet; Woodbury Kennels, Woodbury, N. J.

Class 149—Dandie Dinmont terriers, open class, dogs, first prize, Border Clinker II.; Henry J. Linzee, Chicago.

Class 147—Bedlington terriers, bitches, first prize, Zulo II.; Dab O'Shea, London, Ont.

Class 146—Bedlington terriers, dogs, first prize, Qui Vive; Martin A. Thelberg, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

Class 162—Black and tan terriers, over seven pounds, open class, dogs, Broomfield Sultan; Rochelle Kennels, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Class 163—Black and tan terriers, over seven pounds, open class, bitches, first prize, Buttercup; Blake & Herberton, Detroit, Mich.

Class 164—Toy terriers other than Yorkshire, under seven pounds, dogs and bitches, first prize, Jessie C.; A. L. Collins, Chicago.

Class 165—Whippets, dogs, first prize, Ben Bow; Campbell & Blake, Detroit, Mich.

Class 165½—Whippets, bitches, first prize, Maggie; Campbell & Blake, Detroit, Mich.

Class 171—King Charles spaniels, dogs, first prize, Royal Duke; Acme Kennels, Milwaukee, Wis.

Class 173—King Charles spaniels, bitches, first prize, Calumet Alice; A. B. Goldsmith, Chicago.

Class 172—Blenheim spaniels, dogs, first prize, Milwaukee Dude; Holmes & Kitzenger, Milwaukee, Wis.

Class 174—Blenheim spaniels, bitches, first prize, Calumet Lula; Mrs. Goldsmith, Chicago.

Class 175—Italian greyhounds, dogs and bitches, first prize, Sprite; Mount Washington Kennels, Cannonsburg, Pa.

Class 176—Miscellaneous class, dogs and bitches, first prize, Czar II.; Woodbury Kennels, Woodbury, N. J.

Class 177—Dalmatian or coach dogs, dogs and bitches, first prize, Sam; George E. Bowen, Elgin, Ill.

Class 96—Collies, challenge class, dogs, rough-coated, first prize, Roslyn Wilkes; Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 97—Collies, challenge class, bitches, rough-coated, first prize, Ch. Flurry II.; Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 98—Collies, open class, dogs, rough-coated, first prize, Nancy Trefoil; Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 99—Collies, open class, bitches, rough-coated, first prize, Roslyn Dolly; Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 100—Collies, puppies under 12 months, dogs (rough-coated), first prize, Roslyn Regent; Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 101—Collies, puppies under 12 months, bitches (rough-coated), first prize, Roslyn Dolly; Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 102—Collies, novice class, dogs (rough-coated), first prize, Wallsbourne; Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 103—Collies, novice class, bitches (rough-coated), first prize, Roslyn Primrose; Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 161—Black and tan terriers, over seven pounds, challenge class, bitches, first prize, Reersbrook Maiden; Rochelle Kennels, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Class 160—Black and tan terriers, over seven pounds, challenge class, dogs, first prize, Ch. Buffalo General; A. W. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.

Class 159—Yorkshire terriers, open class, bitches, first prize, Minnie York; Northfield Yorkshire Kennels, Salem, Mass.

Class 158—Yorkshire terriers, open class, dogs, first prize, Fishpool Gem; Northfield Yorkshire Kennels, Salem, Mass.

WEED TRYING TO GET EVEN WITH HILL.

Angry at Losing the Senatorship—A Significant Letter—Fun Ahead in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—[New York Herald.]—"There's a letter in the candle" and here is one which some people will wish was there, too.

This epistle was evidently written by a man who means business. A great many times one hears the remark, "I wonder how Smith M. Weed feels after being dumped by Hill?" Read his answer, not in the stars, but in a letter which he wrote to his faithful friend in the forlorn fight, John B. Riley of Plattsburg. Copies of this letter have been circulating in Albany among politicians several days. Mr. Riley is not in the city tonight or I could probably have obtained an explanation as to how the letter got out of his possession. Some of the "Clinton boys" may be to blame.

The letter was evidently sent soon after Hill took the Senatorship. It is also evident that Mr. Weed expected, with other good Democrats, that Hill would not hold the Governorship later than March 5, the time when it was thought he would qualify as Senator.

Here is how Mr. Weed expressed himself to his trusted lieutenant:

Dear Riley: I must thank you for your faithful work in my behalf. You have labored hard and I am at a loss for words to express my appreciation of your kindness. We have all labored hard and lost.

I can readily see now why the Governor grabbed the plum after I had put up so much money to carry the day, but I cannot understand why he insists in the assertion that Tammany refused to support me. This statement of the Governor's is untrue. I have satisfactory evidence that it is false, for it comes from the very mouths of some of Tammany's best men.

But never mind, John, we will get back at them yet. Our side will be winner in the end.

You remember David has but a few weeks more to put in as Executive. He must then give up the place to Jones. The General is our friend, and as soon as he takes his seat Hill will be out of the way, so to speak. Then we'll make Rome howl.

I want to give you some good advice, John. Be careful for a while as to what you do or say. Tell the rest of the boys to do the same. You know there are positions that depend upon silence, so be careful what you do or say until the time comes. Then say what you like. Keep your eyes on the Clinton County boys. Don't let them express their feelings. Tell them that I know they have done their duty. And John, again I bid you be guarded in your own remarks. Yours sincerely, SMITH M. WEED.

It would be interesting to obtain from Mr. Weed what he can "readily see" is the reason "the Governor grabbed the plum."

"Never mind, John, we'll get back at them yet," is rich, and means a heap of trouble for David this fall.

"The General is our friend," is richer.

John has been guarded in his own remarks, but the Clinton boys are not so diplomatic. They sympathize deeply with Mr. Weed, who conducted a straightforward campaign, based, they claim, on a solemn promise which was broken without compunction.

The gentleman from whom I obtained this letter said: "We all felt very keenly the way in which Smith M. Weed, who is as good a Democrat as ever walked, was treated. He does not care who knows how he feels and that he is determined some day to have revenge. Otherwise I should not give you this letter."

CAME TO SEE CHICAGO'S NEW MAYOR.

Arrivals at the World's Fair City's Principal Down-Town Hotels.

The following were among those registered at the principal down-town hostelries yesterday:

Palmer—J. M. Rawlings, Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Goodman, Augusta, Me.; A. T. Gould and D. J. Tobias, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Putman, Peoria; J. W. Coleman Jr., Peoria; Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Ketcham, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Fisher, Minneapolis; Mrs. J. P. Eagle and Miss J. E. Loughberg, Little Rock; Mac Papper, E. H. Commons, San Francisco; T. Mansfield, San Francisco; T. Hair, Belfast, Ireland; E. C. Rickett, London, England.

Grand Pacific—W. D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Phoebe W. Couzins, St. Louis; G. M. Brinkerhoff, Springfield; Mark S. Hanna, Cleveland; C. W. Bein, New Orleans; L. J. Drake, Omaha; L. F. Hayward Jr., Holyoke; O. H. Nelson, Fan Handle, Tex.; M. S. Titus and wife, Montana; J. Cochabaud and wife, Sheffield, Eng.

Auditorium—Marcus Pollasky, San Francisco; Sam Meyers, Portland, Ore.; S. H. Emery, Quincy; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Payne, Oshkosh; J. J. Langles, New Orleans; John J. Frost, Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Reed, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Shephard, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Poller, Omaha.

Richelieu—J. C. Robertson, Washington, D. C.; L. L. Lowe and L. L. Lowe Jr., Salt Lake City; William W. Hardy, Washington, D. C.; G. P. Eustis, Washington, D. C.; C. B. Dillingham, Washington, D. C.; Gerald Thoerer, New York; S. B. Caison, Louisville.

Wellington—Sherwood Hall, Grand Rapids; C. A. Halse, S. Wallace, Joe Froisheim, New York; L. D. Doxir, St. Louis; E. Amoreth and wife, New York; R. B. Sheeran, Nebraska; J. A. Moren Jr., Omaha.

Tremont—H. Davis and wife, Louisville; G. G. Gillespie Jr., Boston; H. L. Penowl, Minneapolis; F. E. Langdon and wife, Palma, Mich.; W. H. Perkins, Indianapolis; C. C. Nouson, Memphis.

Sherman—H. A. Christy, Buffalo; E. T. Lischer, Davenport; J. M. Selser, Philadelphia; W. G. Heinin, Detroit; T. M. Baker, Peoria; W. W. Kent, Jacksonville.

Leland—Herbert H. Bliss, Attleboro; Henry Elliott, Jacksonville; Fred Wortfender, Detroit; E. R. Louis, New York.

Mental Phonographs.

He (after marriage)—"What! You have no fortune! You said over and over again that you were afraid some one would marry you for your money."

She—"Yes, and you said over and over again that you would be happy with me if I hadn't a cent. Well, I haven't a cent."—*New York Weekly.*

ROUGH ON AL JOHNSON.

THE LEAGUE OBJECTS TO GIVING HIM MORE THAN $3,000.

O'Neill Repudiates His Contract with the Cleveland Man—Action That Is Likely to Be Taken in the Courts—Bowen and Myer Put Up Forfeits at New Orleans—Result of the Guttenberg Races—General Sporting News.

CLEVELAND, O., April 9.—[Special.]—A novel turn has come up in the National League's alleged settlement with Al Johnson. The league's agent, J. Palmer O'Neill, in a letter to his local lawyer, Judge W. B. Sanders, repudiates the contract he made and signed with Al Johnson, and asks him to make a new deal, by which the Chicago, New York, and Brooklyn league people are to be paid $13,000 and the Boston and Philadelphia association people $14,000 out of the $30,000 promised Johnson for his Cincinnati interests. Johnson can take the balance, $3,000, for his share, according to O'Neill's proposition. Johnson has spent about $14,000 in cash for the Cincinnati club.

In the meantime the Cincinnati leases, contracts, etc., are held here in escrow. The league has taken possession in Cincinnati, and Nick Young has accepted but not paid the $26,000 draft given by O'Neill to Johnson and protested. Last week's Cincinnati league meeting was arranged so that the money can be tied up by an injunction, and Nick Young went to Cincinnati to accept service. The case will be heard Saturday. The answers of Al Johnson and F. H. Brunell, defendants in the case, are ready and will be filed tomorrow. They set forth that the Boston and Philadelphia association people gave Al Johnson their holdings in Cincinnati to atone for their desertion of him and the Players' League, and deny that they own any interest in the Cincinnati club. Johnson, Brunell, and O'Neill will all be in Cincinnati Saturday.

L. A. Russell, Johnson's lawyer, says the escrowed contract is good, and that the $30,000 given to Johnson by its terms will be collected by seizing the receipts of the Cleveland league games during the coming championship season. He says the league and association have agreed together to prevent Johnson getting his money. The papers in the lawsuit corroborate his statement. If Johnson will not accept O'Neill's newest proposition O'Neill declares a receiver is likely to be appointed and the Cincinnati club sold. Johnson has carried out all he agreed to do under the contract. The indemnity bond of $15,000 for the Cincinnati club against the Boston and Philadelphia people is ready and Johnson has retired from base-ball.

DE ORO IN THE LEAD.

The Cuban Races Away from Werner in the Pool Match.

The pool match between John Werner and Alfreda De Oro at the Recital Hall of the Auditorium drew a large crowd last evening. The game is 600 points, 200 being played each night. De Oro concedes Werner seventy-five points in 600. From last night's play it would appear that he could do this quite easily. De Oro has a left-hand stroke, and certainly plays a marvelous game. His judgment on combination shots is really wonderful, and he became a great favorite with the crowd. In the early frames he played with a brilliancy seldom seen. Werner secured but few balls in the first ten frames. Then De Oro let down a trifle, and Werner seemed to take heart and did better. He could never get near his opponent, however. The score by frames was:

De Oro—9, 15, 15, 7, 12, 11, 13, 7, 15, 15, 11, 2, 2, 15, 0, 15, 10, 15, 3, 6, 11. Total, 209. Scratches, 3. Corrected score, 201.

Werner—6, 0, 0, 8, 3, 4, 2, 8, 0, 0, 4, 13, 13, 0, 15, 0, 5, 0, 13, 9, 4. Total, 106. Scratches, 2. Corrected score, 104.

ANSON COMING HOME.

His Team Leaves Denver Sunday Night and Will Play En Route.

Anson and his ball team will leave Denver Sunday night for home. He will play at towns en route. Monday and Tuesday he will play at Lincoln, Neb.; Wednesday at Omaha, Thursday at Cedar Rapids, Friday at Ottawa, Saturday at Joliet, and the following Monday at Aurora. The club will spend Tuesday in Chicago, and leave Wednesday to open the season in Pittsburg. The club has not had as much practice in Denver as it needs, and will, no doubt, be at quite a disadvantage in its opening games. It will rapidly get into shape, however, when the hot weather sets in. Its opening games will be with Pittsburg and Cincinnati, both of which clubs have been conditioned in the South. If Anson breaks even with them he will do well.

New York, 5; Buffalo, 1.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—Buffalo put up an excellent game today, but the giants won without much trouble. Welch pitched five innings and was effective, while Sharrott was not batted at all in the last four innings. Richardson played superbly at second base, and Clark caught in a finished manner. The Buffalo team put up a sharp fielding game, but were weak with the stick. The score:

New York	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0—5
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Chicago, 4; Denver, 2.

DENVER, Colo., April 9.—[Special.]—Chicago and Denver had another set-to today, which resulted in favor of the former, 4 to 2. Dahlen is showing up in remarkable form, especially in base running. Tomorrow and next day will be the last games here. The team is only in fair trim, but Anson thinks it will not take long to straighten out.

Peoria Likely to Have a Club.

PEORIA, Ill., April 9.—W. Crouse, representing the Peoria Athletic Association, has gone to Toledo to attend the meeting of the Northwestern Base-Ball League, which convenes there tomorrow. It was thought for a time there would be no base-ball in Peoria this season, but a new impetus has been given the movement the last few days and all the stock is taken. Several players are already in waiting and a first-class team will be put in the field.

Yesterday's American Association Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 8; Washington, 1.
At Boston—Boston, 8; Baltimore, 7.
At Louisville—Louisville, 13; Columbus, 6.

HEARST'S RACERS TO BE SOLD.

The Celebrated California Stable to Be Disposed Of at Auction.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—California is furnishing another sensation for the turf world in the announcement of the sale of all the thoroughbreds of the late Senator George Hearst to be held by Tattersall's of New York May 14, the day before the running of the Brooklyn Handicap and the opening of the legitimate racing season in the East. Soon after the late Senator's death it was generally understood that his son, with a party, would carry the Hearst stable of runners through the season of 1891 and not dispose of them until late next autumn. But this was not so, and now, instead of racing under the well-known "green and yellow" the horses that furnished the whole pleasure of the California legislator last summer will be scattered through many stables and will be divided among many new owners. Tournament, Yosemite, Rhono, Gloaming, Almont, and the others may become the stable mates of their former antagonists of the Belmont, the Scott, the Brown, and the many other stables that were dispersed last season, and with their scattering the honored name of Hearst will take its place in the past history of the turf.

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—One of the largest crowds of the season attended the Guttenberg races today. The weather was beautiful. The track was in great shape and the card was an excellent one. Summaries follow:

First race, six furlongs—Khaftan won, Deer Lodge second, Blackburn third. Time, 1:17.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Stonington won, Ferlid second, Chapman third. Time, 1:23½.

Third race, half a mile—Autocrat won, Iago second, Dalcyrian third. Time, 48¾.

Fourth race, Glen island Hotel handicap, mile and a sixteenth—Next won, Endurer second, Jack Rose third. Time, 1:50½.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Sir George won, Ald. Mac second, Lamar third. Time, 1:18¾.

Sixth race, one mile—Iceberg won, Harry Kuhl second, The Forum third. Time, 1:44¾.

Donohue and Corbet to Row.

John F. Corbet, the Chicago oarsman, yesterday deposited a forfeit to row Dennis Donohue of Toronto a match race of three miles. Both were amateurs until disqualified last fall. The match will be rowed in Canada some time the coming summer. George Hosmer will train Corbet.

Bowen and Myer Put Up a Forfeit.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 9.—Both Bowen and Myer posted $500 forfeit each today to guarantee their appearance in the Olympic ring May 19 at 9 p. m. sharp, weighing not over 134 pounds. Bowen went to Abita today to select his training quarters. Bob Farrell, the St. Louis lightweight and one of Sullivan's combination stars, has been sent for to train Bowen. Bob has replied that he wants $750 if the Orleanian wins and $350 if he loses. Bowen wrote Farrell this morning offering him $500 and it is believed the latter will accept.

General Sporting Notes.

Will York, the clever local player, has signed to play short-stop for Ottawa.

Ed Morris, the old pitcher, is now proprietor of a restaurant in Philadelphia.

Potomac, Kingston, and Longstreet are in strong work in the East and doing well.

Horace Phillips, the old Pittsburg manager, is said to be dying in a Philadelphia asylum.

John Corkhill of last year's Brooklyn team has signed to play first base for the Philadelphia league club.

The St. Louis-Cincinnati game scheduled for yesterday at St. Louis was postponed on account of rain.

Pittsburgers now admit that Pat Farrell's career as a prize-fighter is at an end. Fitzsimmons would have smothered him.

S. L. Rimmerer of Independence, Ia., has purchased of Dr. W. A. Gibson of Jackson, Mich., the yearling colt Blase, by Olmede Wilkes, 2:26¼.

The scores in Tom Foley's tournament last night were: C. Richardson, 100; E. Rich, 98; McHugh, 100; Fry, 75. Tonight Thorne will play Brad.

Peter Weckbecker of last year's Syracuse team has signed with Buffalo, and the Board of Control will be asked by Syracuse to return the player to his old club.

AN END OF THE TRUST EPOCH.

Brother Whitworth of Ohio Graphically Sets Forth the Outcome of the Trusts.

In 1925 a fearful change had come. The old America—the home of freedom and prosperity—was departed. A pall of want and misery, like a gaunt nightmare, weighed heavily on the people.

It was no longer the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

It was now the land of the trust robber and the home of the slave.

Not a small workshop or retail business was anywhere to be seen.

Every industrial plant and all commerce were under the control of huge trust corporations whose millionaire syndicates owned the Nation's wealth, while the mass of producers were steeped to the lips in poverty underneath.

The erstwhile strength of the Nation, the great middle class, was wiped out, and the small independent farmer, owner of his homestead, trampled by usury out of existence.

The land in great measure had passed into the hands of aliens, and low-grade tenants worked for a pittance at their demand. Rampant landlordism had come, and his robber tollgate was resting like a mildew over all.

The great plain people having been swallowed by the money syndicate, the big millionaires, like hungry rats in a cage, turned their rapacious greed to devouring the smaller ones.

Big trusts were formed to eat up the little ones, and soon the ring of plutocrats was very small indeed.

The billionaire had come. No lesser amount could exist within his octopus reach.

Finally there were left out three of them, with their toady satrape and paid henchmen—Legislatures and the courts, fashionable church ministers, and party newspaper liars, Pinkerton thugs, and Gatling-gun butchers.

The three billionaires, Jay Gould, Rockefeller, and Vanderbilt, owned everything extant.

Their desire to grab was keener than ever. The devil's own spirit of greed was in all their blood. Each one was hungry to own the earth.

There was nothing left but to rob one another. How accomplish it?

Follow the plan of the rats cooped up in a cage. Two form a trust and devour the third. It was done; Vanderbilt was the victim. And now came the final struggle.

The devil stood by in a fury of glee as bottleholder and referee. The fight was long and desperate, but at length the mighty J. D. gave the little train-wrecker a dig under the fifth rib that laid him to sleep. He took none of his wealth with him.

Rockefeller now owned it. He had the earth. Was he satisfied? No! He had been so long engaged in farming trusts that would swallow whatever stood in the way that he was compelled to keep on or die.

He formed his last trust—swallowed himself.

Satan was on hand holding an open sack to catch the billionaire's soul. With a look of the most utter astonishment that was ever seen the arch fiend gnashed his teeth and roared:

"Well, I'm damned! I've let him have full fling all these years, expecting his soul at last, and he's beat me. He didn't have any soul!"

W. WHITWORTH.

BLAIR WILL RISK IT.

The $13,000 Salary Too Much of a Temptation for His Self-Respect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The vexed question which has been agitating the minds of ex-Senator Blair and his numerous admirers—as to whether the Chinese Government will receive the late Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor as Minister to the Flowery Kingdom—has been settled. Saturday Mr. Blair called on the President to take his leave, preparatory to departing from Washington.

Mr. Blair is not so conversant with the business relations existing between China and the United States as his speech on the Chinese Exclusion bill would seem to indicate. Consequently he will go to New York the early part of this week for the purpose of ascertaining something about the interests of the Chinese on the Atlantic coast. From there he will go to New Hampshire to wind up his personal affairs, and then start for San Francisco, where he will remain a week or ten days, studying the Chinese question. In San Francisco Mr. Blair intends to devote a good deal of study to the relations of the Chinese to Americans in all of their surroundings, so that he will be enabled to deal intelligently with questions which are apt to come before him when he is duly installed as Minister. Mr. Blair said this morning:

I am not afraid to stand on my record concerning my action toward the Chinese. When the Chinese Exclusion bill came up for discussion in September the country was right in the midst of the Presidential campaign of 1888. Both parties were striving to get the vote of the Pacific coast. The Scott bill, which was framed in the White House, as all of us Republicans thought then, and still think, had passed the House. We caucused on the latter, and it was finally decided to pass it in some form. The bill was crudely drawn, but we thought we could emasculate it by adopting amendments. We particularly desired to destroy its political effect so far as the Democratic party was concerned. That was the sole object of the caucus, but every Senator from the Pacific coast was so bitterly opposed to any alteration in the bill whatever that it was passed by a vote of 37 to 3. I immediately moved the reconsideration of the vote, knowing that my caucus obligations were removed by the passage of the bill, and made a motion that the bill should not go into effect until the 1st of the following November. I also moved that the bill should become inoperative if it should be learned in the meantime that the treaty with China then pending should be ratified. The vote on that motion was taken, and it was lost by 1 vote—29 to 21. I may be a crank, but I see no reason why I should not have fair play. I don't want the Chinese Government to think that I have antagonized them in anything more than a Pickwickian sense. We had to get the vote of the Pacific coast, and we did, but the Republican Senators of the East did not really want to injure the relations of comity and peace existing between this country and China.

She Wanted to Complete Her Stock.

The most exaggerated case of the relic fever which has developed here during the long years that it has been epidemic came to light while Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was lying dead in the house on Connecticut avenue. The death had just been announced in the morning papers, the undertaker had hardly finished laying out the remains, when a lady drove up to the door in a stylish carriage. She asked to see a member of the family. The nearest male relative saw her.

"I have come," she said, "to ask for a lock of Gen. Johnston's hair."

"Are you a relative?" asked the gentleman with surprise, ready to take the lady in among the mourners.

"O, no!" replied the lady.

"Ah! an old friend, I suppose," suggested the relative somewhat stiffly.

"No," replied the lady; "I did not know the General at all. I never had the pleasure of seeing him, but I have a lock of hair from the head of Gen. Lee, one from Gen. Grant's head, one from Gen. Sherman's, one from Gen. Sheridan's, a lock of Lincoln's, and a lock of Booth's hair, and I just wanted to make the collection more complete. Of course—that is—O, no; I have no interest in Gen. Johnston personally."—*Washington Letter.*

A Republican Gain.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 7.—Everett Smith, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by a majority of over 400, a gain of 900 votes. The Republicans also elect three of the five Supervisors and four of the five Aldermen.

And This in Massachusetts.

The astonishing statement is made that the public library of Plymouth, Mass., does not contain a copy of the Bible.

MINERS WILL QUIT MAY 1.

THEY ARE DETERMINED TO ENFORCE AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The Joint Inter-State Convention of Coal Operators and Their Employes Breaks Up in Confusion, the Operators Refusing to Consider the Demands of the Men—Western Railroads Said to Be Back of the Mine-Owners—Strike of the Burlington Switchmen.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 9.—[Special.]—The joint inter-State convention of coal operators and miners split today and the fight for eight hours was declared by the latter. The miners opened the ball in the morning by having a special Committee on Hours appointed. The committee reported to the convention that it could not come to any agreement, and President Rae of the Miners' Union submitted the following:

First—That a reduction in the compensation of day labor relative to the reduction in hours will be allowed.

Second—That we proceed to make a wage scale with the understanding that eight hours shall be a day's work after May 1 without the operators' official indorsement, and if it does not generally prevail within a reasonable time the miners will not insist on its enforcement.

The operators refused to grant this, and in wild confusion the operators adjourned the convention sine die.

Col. Rend of Chicago said after the meeting: "A strike, and a most serious one, seems to be ahead of us. If the miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania lay down their tools May 1 it will paralyze the business. An immense number of manufactories will close down. At least 500,000 people are directly interested in the matter."

The sensation of the convention was disclosed tonight. It was definitely stated by the miners that the railroads of the country were back of the operators in their fight against the eight-hour movement; that the fight was not only with the miners but would extend to the railroads also and the sooner it was throttled the better. Also that the eight-hour move might have some influence on the rates paid for coal, and for this reason, too, the railroads were opposed to it. The operators conceded that some Western roads were concerned in supporting the fight against eight hours, but they denied that any concerted move had been made by the railroads of the country.

BURLINGTON SWITCHMEN STRIKE.

Alleged Cause of the Trouble in Nebraska —An Appeal from Lincoln.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—[Special.]—The Burlington and Missouri strike is in statu quo, but a general movement is hourly expected. This is not a matter of wages or shorter hours. It is a question, the switchmen claim, of personal liberty. The men claim and demand the right to join and remain members of their own benefit organization. All the

TOUR OF THE PRESIDENT.

ITINERARY OF GEN. HARRISON'S JOURNEY THROUGH THE WEST.

The Distinguished Traveler Expects to Be Absent from Washington Nearly a Month Visiting Most of the Important Points in the South and on the Pacific Slope—Gossip Regarding Secretary Proctor's Plans—Architect Edbrooke's Candidacy—Miscellany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—[Special.]—The official itinerary of the President's tour to the Pacific slope was announced today. The personnel of the party is not yet finally determined, but it is almost settled that Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary Rusk, Private Secretary Halford, Marshal Ransdell, and Mr. E. F. Tibbett, an executive clerk, will accompany the President. Mr. George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, will have the general charge of the train. The Presidential train will leave Washington Tuesday, April 14, on the Richmond and Danville road at 12:10 a. m., and will make short stops at Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Roanoke, Va., and Bristol, Tenn., arriving at Knoxville, Tenn., at 5:30 p. m. Here the night will be spent, the train leaving next morning at 4 a. m. Wednesday Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., will be visited. Two hours will be spent in Birmingham, Ala., Thursday, the party leaving there in the evening and arriving at Memphis Friday morning. After a four hours' rest in Memphis the journey through Arkansas will begin, an hour being spent in Little Rock. Saturday will find the President on Texas soil, and Galveston will be reached at 3 p. m., a short stop being made at Houston en route. After spending Sunday in the metropolis of the Lone Star State the long journey across the continent will begin at midnight.

San Antonio will be visited Monday, April 21, and El Paso the next day. Wednesday will find the party at Los Angeles, Cal., and Thursday night will be spent at a hotel in Pasadena. Santa Barbara will be visited Friday and San Francisco reached Saturday evening. A week will then be spent in making short excursions to points of interest in California, and the return trip begins Monday, May 4. Portland, Ore., will be visited Tuesday and Tacoma and Seattle Wednesday. Thursday and Friday will be spent in traveling through Oregon and Idaho, the party arriving at Salt Lake City, Utah, early Saturday morning. Sunday will be spent at Glenwood Springs, Colo., and the night of Monday, May 11, will be passed at Colorado Springs. Denver will be reached Tuesday, and Lincoln and Omaha, Neb., Wednesday. Thursday will find the tourists in Illinois, short stops being made at Springfield and Decatur in the forenoon. The President will spend but forty-five minutes at Indianapolis, leaving there at 5 p. m. Pittsburg will be reached early Friday morning, and the party will pull into Washington at 5 p. m., having been absent a month and one day and traveling a distance of 9,000 miles.

WHO WILL SUCCEED PROCTOR?

Politicians Already Assume That the Secretary Will Be Made Senator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—[Special.]—Secretary Proctor is not likely to leave the Cabinet for some time, but the discussion of his successor goes on. Gen. Lewis A. Grant of Minnesota, the present Assistant Secretary, will be strongly backed for promotion. Gen. Alger of Michigan is a Presidential candidate and would not now accept office under the Harrison Administration. If ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer were not engrossed with the World's Fair he would be a likely man for the place. Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana is "mentioned." Among the Eastern possibilities are Gen. W. J. Sewell of New Jersey, Inter-State Commissioner Veazey of Vermont, and ex-Representative Greenhalge of Massachusetts. Gen. Sewell is a great personal favorite with the President and is the Republican leader in New Jersey. There is no reason known why Mr. Greenhalge should be considered, as his ability lies in debate rather than in executive management. The appointment of Gen. Veazey would be received with delight by the Union veterans, for the General is now Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army. Whether he inclines towards the honor is not known.

All the candidates assume that Secretary Proctor will succeed Edmunds in the Senate and they think he may be chosen in time to go out of the Cabinet at the end of the present fiscal year. In the ordinary course of down Eastern events there would be no legislative session in the Green Mountain State until October, 1892, and the Governor would therefore have to appoint a successor to Senator Edmunds, but it so happens that numerous causes combine to make an extra session of the Legislature almost certain.

AFTER ARCHITECT WINDRIM'S PLACE.

Mr. Edbrooke of Chicago Thought to Be the Strongest Candidate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—[Special.]—The Philadelphians who thought they had only to suggest a successor to Supervising Architect Windrim and their suggestion would be acted on appear to have been mistaken. They have three candidates, and they supposed it was only a question which one of the three should be chosen. But, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary, Architect Edbrooke of Chicago is in the field for the position, and tonight his chances are looked upon as equal to those of the Quaker City architects. Secretary Foster this afternoon examined Mr. Edbrooke's papers and was greatly impressed with his strength. Besides the members of the Illinois delegation in Congress sixteen United States Senators appear among his indorsers. He has also strong support in his profession. A good many telegrams were received today by Secretary Foster urging the appointment of Mr. Edbrooke. The probability is that no selection will be made until next week.

PAN-REPUBLIC CONGRESS.

The Subcommittees on Plan and Scope in Session at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—[Special.]—The several subcommittees on plan and scope of the proposed Pan-Republic Congress to be held in 1893 have been in session at the Arlington throughout the greater portion of today. The committees are very fully represented and the preliminary meeting held today indicates great earnestness on the part of those engaged. Distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the United States are here and are enthusiastic over what they claim to be flattering prospects of the greatest international movement the world has ever known.

While the work today of the subcommittees appointed some weeks since was of a preliminary nature, enough was developed to warrant the announcement that no material change will be made in the plan and scope of the proposed congress as enumerated Feb. 3.

The Rev. Dr. Cheney of Chicago arrived this evening and was warmly greeted. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul came this morning, but did not put in an appearance during the day. He and Dr. Cheney are expected to take part in the services tomorrow. While Cardinal Gibbons is announced to open the proceedings with prayer, Bishop Keane says that it is doubtful whether the Cardinal will be able to be present.

AT THE CONGRESS OF INVENTORS.

Librarian Spofford Reads a Paper on the Copyright System.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The afternoon session of the Congress of Inventors and Manufacturers of Patented Inventions was presided over by Mr. Oberlin Smith of Bridgeton, N. J., the President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. A. R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, read a paper on "The Copyright System of the United States—Its Origin and Its Growth." Referring to the recently enacted Copyright law Mr. Spofford said: "The new measure may be regarded as experimental, and all opinions as to its ultimate workings or results are of little value at this time."

Mr. Spofford was followed by Prof. Thomas Gray of the Rise Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute, Ind., who spoke on "The Inventions of the Telegraph and Telephone."

The closing address of the day was by Col. F. A. Seely of Pennsylvania, principal examiner of the Patent Office, whose subject was "International Protection of Industrial Property."

BLAINE'S REPLY TO DI RUDINI.

The Secretary Confers with President Harrison on the Italian Affair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—President Harrison was in consultation for over an hour this morning with Secretary Blaine and Third Assistant Secretary of State Moore. It is learned that the conference was upon the phraseology of the legal part of Mr. Blaine's intended reply to the Rudini dispatch. The previous correspondence in the matter has been handled solely by Mr. Blaine, but it is understood that the question of treaty obligations has assumed a more serious nature, and it is necessary to have set forth in the reply an interpretation of the treaty which will stand. President Harrison is anxious to have the forthcoming reply to appear in such language that its meaning cannot be distorted.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Magnificent Hotel to Be Erected by a Wealthy Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—[Special.]—A local paper says that the most important real-estate transaction of many years was completed yesterday. John W. Mackay, better known as the Bonanza King, has, with a syndicate, purchased 200,000 feet of ground on Sixteenth street, just above Florida avenue. The tract commands a magnificent view of the city and of its environs. It is the intention of the syndicate to begin the erection this summer of an immense hotel or apartment house. The building, which will occupy nearly all the ground which has been purchased, will cost $2,500,000. It will be, as the price indicates, constructed so as to attract the wealthiest class of people, and it is expected that it will be to Washington in winter what the beautiful Ponce de Leon Hotel is to St. Augustine in summer.

Discussing Plans for the Hennepin Canal.

Ex-Congressman Gest of Rock Island spent a couple of hours at the War Department today discussing the Wheeler report on the Hennepin Canal with Gen. Casey and Acting Secretary Grant. At their suggestion he arranged to put his views in writing. Judge Gest is not disposed to controvert the claim that the south-shore route, marked out by Capt. Wheeler, will be the cheaper, but he holds that the general advantage which will accrue from building the dam at Milan, instead of at Carr's Island, and from following the north-shore route, will outweigh the saving in expenditure. There seems little probability that the War Department will reverse its approval of Capt. Wheeler's report.

Secretary Rusk Coming to Chicago.

Secretary Rusk and Dr. Salmon of the Bureau of Animal Industry expect to make a flying trip to Chicago in a few days to consult with the Stock-Yards people about putting the Inter-State Inspection law into effect. The preparations for starting the machinery for the inspection are nearly completed.

Brevities from the Capital.

J. A. Lucey of Oshkosh, Wis., has been appointed a cadet at West Point.

The President has appointed the following Western Postmasters: John T. Goode, at Sidney, Ia., office becomes Presidential; Lewis S. Fisher, at Sparta, Wis., vice Jacob P. French, commission expired.

GOT $110,000 INTEREST IN FIVE YEARS.

Ex-State Treasurer McFetridge of Wisconsin Is Examined.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—The examination of ex-State Treasurer McFetridge in the action brought against him by the Democratic Administration to recover the interest of the State funds was resumed here this afternoon. Attorney-General O'Connor and Mayor Ballhorf of Madison appeared for the State and Stark and Sutherland for Mr. McFetridge. Mr. McFetridge denies nothing as to the length of the interest, amounting to $110,000, the five years of his term. Of over $110,000, but insists he had a perfect right to the interest so long as he was responsible for the State funds. The first case against Mr. McFetridge will be called in the Dane County Circuit Court next week, but a change of venue will be asked for the defense and no doubt will be granted. The State will then have the right to say in which circuit the case shall be tried.

A Boston syndicate has secured the property now occupied by the German market and bounded by Juneau avenue, East Water, Knapp, and Marcie streets. They propose to erect on it a magnificent structure of stone and brick, surmounted by a trussed roof of iron and glass, the whole to be used as a model market. This same syndicate will also erect a large power building on Broadway somewhere between Wisconsin street and the river, the various floors to be rented to smaller manufacturing industries, power being furnished by owners of the building. It will be six or seven stories high and of brick and stone and absolutely fireproof.

Henry Myers, who was caught in the act of robbing the poor box in the St. Michael's Church, pleaded guilty today and was sentenced to two years in the House of Correction. Myers told a pitiful story to Judge Wallber. He had been out of work, his father was sick and feeble, and grim starvation had made him steal. Judge Wallber said that had the offense been committed against a rich man he would not have considered it so grave, but to rob the poor of what charity had given them was a most despicable kind of thievery.

A petition asking Gov. Peck to appoint Judge John T. Winslow of Racine to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Judge Taylor is receiving numerous signatures among Milwaukee lawyers.

The body of Fred Schultz, a resident of the Town of Milwaukee, who disappeared on Jan. 24, was found in the river this afternoon. The deceased was 50 years of age. Family trouble is said to have prompted him to suicide.

William Rebedeau, a switchman employed by the St. Paul company, got caught between the "bumpers" while making a coupling this noon and was crushed to death. The deceased lived at Kaukauna. He was a single man and was 21 years of age.

Building operations are practically suspended as a result of the strike and nearly 3,000 men are now idle. No proposition tending to a compromise has been made as yet.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THEOSOPHISTS.

Great Preparations for Entertaining the Representatives at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—[Special.]—Boston theosophists are making great preparations for the annual convention of the Theosophical Society which is to be held here April 26 and 27 and Oriental toggery is at a premium. Delegates are expected to be present from all parts of the world. The organization has now 235 branches, distributed thus: India, 129; America, 54; Europe, 23; Ceylon, 22; Australia, 4; West India, 2, and Japan, 1. Mrs. Annie Besant of London will represent the British section of the society and speak for Mme. Blavatsky, the founder of the organization. The other speakers will include Dr. J. D. Buck, Dean of the Cincinnati Medical College, Dr. J. A. Anderson of San Francisco, Dr. A. Keightly of London, William I. Judge, a New York lawyer, and Swami Bhaskara Nand Saraswati of India, who has been active in the work of abolishing caste in his country. Arthur B. Griggs is the President of the Boston branch, and about 100 devotees are enrolled upon its books.

The exercises are to consist largely of addresses, discussions, and the formulation of plans for pushing the work of the society. The society has for its object three things. Its members in the first place hope to form a nucleus for a universal brotherhood of humanity. Also to promote the study of Eastern science and religion, and finally to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers latent in man.

WATERWAYS TO THE SEABOARD.

Western Society of Engineers Discusses Lake Connection with the Atlantic.

"An Enlarged Waterway Between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Seaboard" was the subject of an exhaustive paper read by E. L. Corthell at a largely attended meeting of the Western Society of Engineers held Wednesday night. He came to the conclusion that the obstacles to ocean ship navigation could be removed. He would accomplish this and perfect the waterway scheme by means of the projected Ottawa ship canal between Georgian Bay and Montreal, at an estimated cost of $83,000,000, by the construction of the Georgian Bay and Toronto ship canal at a cost of $23,170,150, or by its alternative, the Huron-Ontario ship railway, at a cost of $15,450,818; by increasing the capacity of the Welland Canal at a cost of $25,000,000; by the building of a ship canal at Niagara Falls on the United States side of the river at a cost of about $33,000,000, or by the construction of a Niagara Falls ship railway on another route at a cost of $10,731,613; by enlarging the Erie Canal at a cost of $250,000,000; by St. Lawrence River enlargements to cost $27,000,000; by building a ship canal across the Michigan Peninsula to cost $138,405,433, or by a peninsula ship railway to cost $39,000,000; and by a ship railway or canal by way of Grand River at Grand Haven, through or near Grand Rapids, to the headwaters of Saginaw Bay in Lake Huron. Mr. Corthell considered the ship railway superior to the ship canal mainly on account of decreased cost.

President L. E. Cooley was in the chair. The paper was discussed favorably by St. John V. Day, Onward Bates, and Charles D. Marx.

BALLETS IN MINNESOTA.

M'HALE'S PROHIBITORY BILL PASSED BY THE STATE SENATE.

Alarmed by the Outlook, the Managers of the Opera-Houses of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth Draft an Amendment to the Bill Which, if Enacted, Will Make It Unlawful for the Ladies of the North Star State to Wear Evening Dress—General News of the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 9.—[Special.]—The managers of the opera-houses of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, who at first regarded the McHale Ballet bill as a joke, have become alarmed at the outlook, the Senate having today passed the measure by a vote of 37 to 12. The managers met at once to canvass the situation, and invited managers of the companies playing here to participate.

After fully considering the very dubious outlook the managers drafted and sent to the House the following amendment:

Be it further enacted, that no female person, or persons, shall be allowed to assemble at any theater, public hall, banquet room, dinner party, or any gathering whatsoever, wearing what are known as "low-neck" dresses with short sleeves, exposing thereby their necks, shoulders, or busts.

Any person or persons found guilty of so doing shall be subject to a fine of not less than $500, or imprisonment for not less than one year.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

Many National Banks in Kansas to Reorganize Under the State Law.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 9.—The Secretary of State has received notice from at least twenty National banks throughout the State announcing their intention of denationalizing and reorganizing under the new State Banking law. It is likely that a majority of the smaller National banks of the State will pursue the same course. The law referred to was passed by the last Legislature, and assures every protection that the National Banking act gives and relieves the banks of the necessity of such a large capitalization. A great number of the private banks have also signified a desire to organize under the new law.

Ghastly Find at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—[Special.]—A horrible discovery in the shape of the lower limbs of a woman's body was made at the foot of Fillmore street in South St. Louis today by Charles Delare, a driftwood catcher. The remains were lying in shallow water within three feet of the shore and were partially covered by sand. The body had evidently been immersed in alcohol or some preserving fluid before being thrown in the river. From measurements taken it is computed that the woman when alive must have been about five feet six inches in height, well proportioned, and weighing probably 135 pounds. A portion of the underwear of the woman adhered to the limbs showing that the body was not a dissecting-room subject. If a murder was committed it must have been over a year ago. About eight months ago a woman's hand was found imbedded in the sand near Fillmore street and the police are greatly puzzled and have no theory to offer.

A St. Paul Business-Man an Embezzler.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 9.—[Special.]—Forest E. Bryant, one of the best known business-men in St. Paul and the owner of real estate valued at $100,000, lies in the county jail charged with embezzlement. For the last five years he has been Secretary of the St. Anthony Park Improvement Association, holding stock in the association to the amount of $16,000. A few weeks ago he resigned, at the same time selling his stock. An examination of the books showed him to be an embezzler. When taxed with his shortage he admitted it, but offered no excuse. He was arraigned in the Municipal Court this morning, waived examination, and was held to the grand jury in $3,000 bonds. Although amply able he refused to furnish bonds and was taken back to jail. It is learned that he has lost heavily by speculating with the company's money. The warrant charges him with the embezzlement of $26,-

A Lawyer Charged with Burglary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9.—[Special.]—L. R. Reinhold, a lawyer whose name is much before the public in his unsavory way, was arrested today on a charge of burglary. During the last month there have been many daring robberies in Indianapolis and several suspected persons have been arrested for being implicated in them. One of the prisoners went before the grand jury and made a confession, alleging that Reinhold was the leader of a gang. A few weeks ago the young wife of Reinhold committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart, and in an account of it the News of this city criticised Reinhold severely for cruelty.

Sale of the Late Bailey Davenport's Estate.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—The administrator's sale of the estate of the late Bailey Davenport, which includes immense tracts of land surrounding this city, was commenced today at the Court-House and attracted a great number of people. The historical Black Hawk's water tower on the Rock River was purchased by D. H. Louderback of Chicago for $7,000. Mr. Louderback and a Chicago associated party purchased the motor line running to the tower and the intention is to equip the road with electricity, build a hotel and summer pavilion on the summit of the tower, and make it a popular resort.

Fined for Selling Oleomargarine.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 9.—[Special.]—Four well-known merchants were arrested today and fined $50 each for handling oleomargarine in violation of law. The complainant was State Dairy Commissioner Tupper, who personally bought the imitation article. The merchants had been selling openly, having procured United States licenses. They had the original packages sealed, but they failed to label each particular package as required. The State law is concurrent with the National law, and it was under the former that the fines were imposed.

An Engineer Held for Manslaughter.

RACINE, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—The Coroner's verdict in the death of William H. Andrews and John Grobben, killed in the railroad wreck at Racine Junction, returned a verdict censuring Engineer Burke for not stopping at the crossing and the Northwestern company for running trains too large for the siding. The preliminary examination charging Burke with manslaughter was held this afternoon. He was bound over to the Circuit Court in bonds of $3,500, which he furnished.

Miss Ellsworth Prostrated.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9.—[Special.]—Miss Ellsworth, the wealthy young Milwaukee kleptomaniac, is very sick at the home of her friends here at No. 1107 Charlotte street. Her father arrived from Milwaukee tonight. The old gentleman is almost heartbroken over the predicament in which he is placed by the action of his daughter, and he is making every effort to learn of all her thefts in order to meet them with payments. He says that she has been guilty of this unusual offense hundreds of times, but he always pays the bills.

Fatally Hurt in a Wreck.

VERNON, Wis., April 9.—The engine of freight train No. 25, north bound, on the Wisconsin Central road, jumped the track near Vernon this morning. It ran on a bridge near by and tipped over, pinioning Dan McMullen, engineer; B. A. Moore, fireman, and Peter Seipp, a brakeman, beneath the wreck. All were terribly scalded. Moore died a few hours later and the others will probably die.

Indiana Teachers in Session.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., April 9.—[Special.]—The fourth annual session of the Northern Indiana Teachers' Association began here today in the library hall of the high-school building. The welcome addresses were delivered by Mayor Randolph on behalf of the city and by Judge Whitelock on behalf of the Board of Trade. The response was by Miss Adelaide Baylor, principal of the Wabash high school.

Fired by Incendiaries.

CALUMET, Mich., April 9.—The Pewabic mine was found to be on fire this morning. It lies between the Quincy and the Franklin, and it has been the subject of a five-year litigation and has recently passed into the hands of the Quincy owners at a consideration of nearly $1,000,000. Incendiarism is hinted at. The smoke has driven the miners out of all three mines.

Suicide of a Drummer.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 9.—[Special.]—Melville Hammond, aged 25 years, who traveled for the Grinnell Cart Manufacturing company, arrived in this city on an early morning train and took a room at the Morgan House. This evening he was found dead from laudanum poisoning. A note explained that he could not survive the death of his "blue-eyed queen, Bessie."

Banker Cook Said to Have Been Indicted.

JUNEAU, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—The grand jury finished its labors today and is reported to have returned an indictment against Banker Cook of Chicago.

Murder and Suicide at Herman, Neb.

HERMAN, Neb., April 9.—Mrs. Andrew Doll, while insane, this morning murdered her two children and then committed suicide by taking concentrated lye.

Northwest Notes.

Charles Shreve, 36 years of age, committed suicide by hanging at Lincoln, Ill., Wednesday evening.

The corner-stone of the new county courthouse at Geneva, Ill., was laid yesterday afternoon with very simple ceremonies. In the stone were placed copies of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, *Herald*, and *Inter-Ocean*, and the Kane County papers.

Patrick Whalen, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Wisconsin Assembly, has been arrested for assaulting Ben Jonas, a Madison merchant.

Three prisoners confined in the county jail at Shelbyville, Ill., for burglary and robbery made their escape yesterday by cutting a hole in the roof.

William Eagan, who killed Patrick O'Connor in a fight at Grand Rapids, Mich., last summer, was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury yesterday.

During a furious rain and thunder storm at Princeton, Ill., yesterday the wife of August Gustafson, a farmer, was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning.

The Wormen Furniture Factory at Holland, Mich., lately operated by A. H. Brink & Co., has been reorganized as a stock company, with a capital of $100,000.

D. E. Kimball, ticket agent of the Northwestern road at Omaha, Neb., shot and killed himself yesterday morning in a Turkish bath-room. No cause known.

James Coward and his mother quarreled at Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday morning. She struck him with a rock and he procured a pistol loaded with shot and discharged it full in her face, wounding her fatally.

The citizens of Elwood, Kas., a suburb of St. Joseph, are greatly alarmed at the rising of the Missouri River. The water is now ten feet above the low water mark and rapidly rising. Elwood is upon very low ground, and has been several times washed away.

The Kansas City Packing company, which failed last November and which has since been reorganized with a capital stock of $2,000,000, and is now styled the "Phœnix Packing company," resumed active operations at Kansas City yesterday.

A. J. Blethen, late proprietor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, is negotiating for the purchase of the Rock Island *Union*, and the deal will probably be consummated today. Mr. Blethen has purchased the handsome residence of H. J. Lowrey in Rock Island.

JOHN SHERMAN'S VIEWS OF 1892.

Neither Harrison nor Blaine Will Be the Next Presidential Candidate.

An interviewer of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* had a talk the other day with Senator John Sherman at his home in Mansfield, O., on various questions. Here are some extracts from the interview:

"Senator," asked the interviewer, "what do you think of President Harrison and his Administration?"

"I guess," said he, meditating, "that it is all right. Harrison has given the country a quiet, conservative Administration, and I am of the opinion that the people applaud and admire such a policy in a President. They like safety and good business sagacity."

"Do you think he will be renominated?" I asked.

"No," said the Senator. "I do not. It seems to be the disposition of the people to do away with the older party leaders and look for material in the younger development of the party. Of course the convention is yet away off, but my judgment is that some younger man than Mr. Harrison will be the nominee."

"Do you think," I asked, "that Blaine still has Presidential expectations?"

"No, I do not. I think Mr. Blaine is quite unwilling to go through a second campaign as the leader. He is careful of his health, and this one consideration, I think, will, on his voluntary part, keep him out of the list of candidates."

"Do you think the Republican party can win back the Northwestern States in the Presidential campaign?"

"Yes, I am sanguine enough to so think. There were some side issues, outside of economic ones, which operated against it last fall—local and State affairs. In the Presidential campaign the Northwest will, in my judgment, get back into the Republican fold."

Said I: "Senator, whom do you think the Democrats will nominate? Do you look for Cleveland?"

"I am not now quite so sanguine that Cleveland will be the nominee. At one time I thought so, but, in view of the opposition I now see and read of I do not think he will be nominated."

Speaker Reed was then discussed by the Senator and with pleasant reference. "It is an office of great honor, Speaker," said he, "and he was within two votes of being Speaker of the House. The balloting had gone on seven weeks. Business became visibly affected, and I recall Commodore Garrison coming over from New York to beg that the contest be settled in some way so that the Congress could get to work and affairs in the financial and commercial world go on. On all the ballots I lacked only two votes. A fellow-member of the body was Henry Winter Davis of Maryland. He said to me: 'Sherman, I cannot vote for you for Speaker because I would be hounded by the Southern members if I did, because of your indorsement of Helper's "Impending Crisis," but am willing to vote for you for Speaker whenever you can select a man who can get the one other vote needed.' In the New Jersey delegation was a member named Adrian who made a life of promises. So I selected Pennington of New Jersey. I took the floor, and in a speech in the interest of the public welfare I withdrew my name and placed Pennington in nomination. The roll-call proceeded. Henry Winter Davis and myself were sitting arm in arm when his name was called and he voted with distinctness, 'Pennington.' Adrian, however, when his name was called, remained silent. The result of the vote was a tie. Now, you can imagine my exasperation when Adrian failed to vote. I had, withdrawn in face of the protest of Thaddeus Stevens and other leaders, and only because I had given them the assurance that Pennington could avail.

"So I went to Adrian in such a rage as had never before overtaken me in my life and I hope never will again. I said: 'D—n it, sir, I cannot understand, after you gave me the promise, you have failed me in the performance of your vote. What do you mean? D—n it, sir, don't you appreciate that failure now means my discredit and disgrace?' I surprised myself, really, in the vehemence of my appeal. Suddenly, Adrian said: 'Mr. Clerk, call my name. I want to record my vote.' 'Mr. Adrian,' said the clerk. 'Pennington,' answered Mr. Adrian, and he was elected by one vote, closing a memorable contest."

HURRYING WORK ON THE CRUISERS.

One Result of the Talk About War with Italy.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 7.—Since the war talk began the several Pittsburg firms having contracts for iron and steel for the United States new navy have been ordered to push the work with all speed possible. The existing contracts for the construction of battleships designate a certain time for the completion of the work. This time at the most is not to exceed five years. Should actual hostilities arise meanwhile the work must be pushed with all haste by a special injunction from the Navy Department.

The Pittsburg firms at present under contract to furnish material are Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Park Brothers & Co., and the Carbon Iron Works. Carnegie, Phipps & Co. are supplying plates and material, through both the Union Iron Works and the Homestead Mills, for the armored cruisers Nos. 2 and 3, protected cruisers Nos. 9 and 12, unprotected cruisers Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10; gunboats Nos. 6 and 7, and monitors Amphitrite and Puritan. The Carbon Iron company has contracted to supply material for a protected vessel being built by S. L. Moore & Sons at Elizabethport, N. J., while Park Brothers & Co. are supplying plates for the battleships Maine and Texas. The Miantonomoh, the plates for which were made by Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s Homestead Mills, is probably the first of the new boats that will see service. It is nearly completed. A prominent naval officer now in the city says the work is progressing satisfactorily at all the Pittsburg mills. The contracts, with but few exceptions, are with the shipbuilders. The orders placed here are mostly for armor plate, and every effort is now being made to turn it out as fast as possible, and no time is being lost to finish it.

Were the Tories Snubbed at Washington?

TORONTO, Ont., April 7.—The Liberal press ridicule the reception of Canada's Treaty Commissioners by Mr. Blaine, and intimate that they were snubbed. It is pointed out that the late election campaign was one long series of bitter and unworthy attacks upon the people and institutions of the United States by Canadian Tories; that their flag was held up to contempt and their President and leading statesmen caricatured on hill boards; and that, it is hinted, is the reason Sir John Macdonald's Treaty Commissioners were given such an unsatisfactory reception at Washington Monday. The result of their mission to the American Capital is looked upon as a poor redemption of boastful promises by Sir John Macdonald about reciprocity on the dissolution of Parliament. Those who were persuaded to vote to return his Government on the understanding that a reciprocity treaty would be sure now begin to see they were hoodwinked and understand the Canadian Government is powerless to negotiate a treaty on its own account.

The Liberals are by no means dissatisfied at the fruitlessness of the Commissioners' trip to Washington, having repeatedly predicted they would fail to secure partial reciprocity, and as their failure will tend to fresh complications at the opening of Parliament this month and possibly the defeat of the Government, the Liberal papers seem, on the whole just now, to be remarkably bright.

The *Globe* says the national policy of Sir John Macdonald was introduced to force full reciprocity from the United States. For twelve years it has been thoroughly understood that upon no other basis could a treaty be negotiated, but in the face of this the Canadian Commissioners were sent to Washington to ask for limited reciprocity with the language of denunciation still upon their lips. The result is a humiliating failure. The last hope of access to the markets of the United States through the Tory Government seems to have disappeared, and Canadians must reap the consequences of the folly, virulence, and bungling of their rulers and of the recent indorsation of the Government which dares not move beyond the limits fixed by the restrictionists.

Phillips' digestible cocoa furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

DISTIN SAYS FAREWELL.

THE STATE COMMANDER OF THE GRAND ARMY RESIGNS THE GAVEL.

Resume of His Speech to the Comrades Assembled at Decatur in Annual Convention—Nominations for Officers of the Department of Illinois for the Ensuing Year—The Commandership Contest Is Between Thomas C. Fullerton of Ottawa and Horace S. Clark of Mattoon.

DECATUR, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—The hundreds of delegates to the annual encampment of the Illinois Grand Army of the Republic were not on dress parade today. They got down to business promptly at 10 o'clock, after two or three days of the silver anniversary jubilee. The department delegates assembled at the Grand Opera-House and cheered the annual address by Commander Distin, who will retire to give way to either Fullerton of Ottawa or Clark of Mattoon. Mr. Distin said:

Comrades: A quarter of a century ago, in this beautiful and prosperous City of Decatur, our grand organization had its birth. Here the first post was mustered, April 6, 1866, the first encampment of the Grand Army was formed. Twelve comrades, loyal and true, were charter members Maj. B. F. Stephenson, the patriot, simple and pure, to whom all honor is due from every loyal heart, administered the obligation prescribed in the ritual. From this small band of earnest workers we stand today members of an organization numbering nearly 500,000. Every comrade of Illinois feels a just and peculiar pride in being a member of the Senior Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. Of all the great events that have added luster to our grand State none will shine brighter in the pages of history than the fact of this being the birthplace of the Grand Army of the Republic. And in this our year of jubilee, in what more appropriate way can we perpetuate the grand achievement we have attained than by putting forth every effort to carry to a successful finish the grand monument to our order, the National Memorial Hall, thus adding another brilliant page to the history of our organization?

Resigning the Gavel.

After reviewing the history of the Grand Army from its inception down to the present day Commander Distin continued:

Another year with its joys and sorrows has passed away, and we are again assembled to add another chapter to the history of this department. I hope the work accomplished during the last year has been satisfactory and acceptable to you. As your Commander I can conscientiously say that I have discharged the duties of this high office (which by your most complimentary vote you honored me with more than a year ago) to the best of my ability and with an eye single to the good of the order. I have traveled many thousand miles in the interest of our order, have attended many post meetings and numerous campfires and reunions throughout the State, and also visited several State encampments. I have been most kindly and cordially received on all these occasions. The hearty handshake, the kind words of welcome I have received from my comrades everywhere will be held in loving remembrance by me, your friend, your brother, your comrade.

Comrades, the time has come when I must lay down the gavel which was intrusted to my care and keeping over a year ago. I desire to express to you, and through you to the comrades you represent, my thanks for the many kindnesses I have received at your hands. The honors you conferred upon me by making me your Commander is greater than any I ever expect again to attain. An honor I will never fail to appreciate and I will ever cherish it with a heart more full of love, if possible, for my comrades than ever before. The days of hard work have been more than repaid by the hearty support and kindly greetings I have received from the comrades throughout the department. I extend my sincere thanks to my personal staff and all department officers for their hearty co-operation in the work of last year. I lay down the gavel, with the cares and responsibilities placed upon me, assured that you will be a warm place in my heart for you all while life lasts. I shall be ready at all times in the future, as in the past, to do what I can for my comrades. Again, I return my sincere thanks for this department, and may peace and prosperity attend the future work of the Department of Illinois. I cheerfully transfer the banner of this department to my successor, and bespeak for him the same fraternal support so generously extended to me. May the great Commander of fraternity, charity, and loyalty be kind to you and bless you all.

Nominated for Office.

The following nominations for department officers were made:

Department Commander—Thomas C. Fullerton of Ottumwa, Horace S. Clark of Mattoon.

For Senior Vice—L. H. Whitney, Chicago; George E. Steele, Decatur; Ivory H. Pike, Bloomington.

For Junior Vice—A. Alphonso Washington; George L. Lyon, Waukegan; T. H. McCord, Paris; S. G. Burdock, Centralia; R. B. Gibbon, Princeton; John Cain, Quincy.

For Medical Director—P. Leon McKinney, Moline; E. A. Krantz, Champaign; Lester H. Montgomery, Chicago; J. B. Tompkins, Elwood.

For Department Chaplain—John C. Rutledge, Petersburg; C. J. Phillips, Shelbyville; J. R. Rassoner, Tolono; C. E. Jones, Beardstown; W. B. Surrells, Effingham; T. J. Wheat, Quincy.

For Council of Administration—O. T. Avery, Pontiac; William Venable, Lincoln; J. W. Bean, Streator; W. Thistlewood, Cairo; George L. Meservy, Chicago; C. B. Flemming, Keithsburg; W. C. Bridges, Elgin; M. A. Ewing, Neoga; George R. Lyon, Waukegan; J. E. Evans, Monticello; I. N. Boyer, Quincy; J. B. Herring, Canton; Thomas W. Cole, Rockford; T. J. Kenney, Vermont; A. Means, Peru; D. R. Conover, Tuscola; W. P. Thompson, Nunda; George W. Cook, Henry; William Moline, Joliet; J. W. Eggleston, Delavan; A. D. Cadwallader, Lincoln; A. S. Cutler, Kankakee; E. C. Throop, Litchfield; B. F. Knowles, Chicago; C. Elliott, Ridge Farm.

Voting began at 4 o'clock this afternoon and will be continued until 12 o'clock tomorrow. The contest for next place of meeting is between Rockford and Springfield.

Today the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps presented the department a silver gavel, diamond studded. Mrs. Julia Sine, Past President, made the presentation.

The convention of the State Woman's Relief Corps is in progress with 300 delegates in attendance. The election of officers is the principal business. Mrs. Mary A. Bradley of Decatur is a strong candidate.

War Among the Women.

There is war in the ranks of the side order known as the ladies of the G. A. R. Mrs. C. E. Hirst of Louisville, the National President of that order, is here. She has suspended the Department of Illinois for alleged insubordination, and Mrs. Ed Robey of Chicago, President, is deposed. Mrs. Hirst today formed the provisional department of Illinois under the National G. A. R., and officers were elected: Dr. Belle L. Reinholds of Chicago, President; Mrs. Charles Page, Aurora, Senior Vice; Mrs. Arthur Quinton, Aurora, Junior Vice; Mrs. James Hubbard, Chicago, Secretary; Mrs. Philip Gunlock, Chicago, Treasurer; Mrs. E. A. Marshall, Lagrange, Chaplain.

The Woman's Relief Corps ladies gave a flower-garden concert tonight to the Grand Army, and there were two go-as-you-please campfire meetings.

It Never Loses Its "Grip."

IF YOU HAVEN'T HAD THE GRIP, Fortify Yourself Against It;

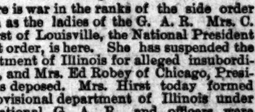
IF YOU HAVE THE GRIP, Promptly relieve your Suffering;

IF YOU HAVE HAD THE GRIP, Brace Yourself against a return

BY USING

BENSON'S PLASTER

Hobbs' Nerve Tonic Pills.



Cure Insomnia, Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Pain in the Back, C

WANT TO RUIN CHICAGO.

APPARENT POLICY OF THE GOULD-HUNTINGTON COMBINE.

Roads Not Permitted to Protect Chicago's Interests—Because the Alton Objects to Letting Milwaukee Get Away with the Texas Business It Is Threatened with Dire Vengeance—The Burlington Agrees Not to Pay Commissions and Escapes a Boycott.

When the Central Traffic Association was organized in January THE TRIBUNE said one of its principal objects was to destroy the supremacy of Chicago as a commercial center, and that that was the reason why Jay Gould and other Eastern railway magnates were so enthusiastically in its favor. The work thus far done by the new association fully confirms the correctness of that assertion. Wherever and whenever it can be done business is being diverted from Chicago, and in the adjustment of rates this city always gets the worst of it. The Union Pacific, which formerly sent the bulk of its traffic via Chicago, is now forced to send it around by way of St. Louis, Memphis, and Arkansas City. Lines leading around Chicago are allowed to cut rates as much as they please without interference, while the Chicago roads are held firmly in check, and the least violation of the agreement meets with swift punishment. Any of the Chicago roads which dares to stand up for Chicago's rights is trampled upon immediately in a most unmerciful manner by the Gould-Huntington crowd.

The Chicago and Alton is just beginning to find out that it is a dangerous thing to stand up for the rights of Chicago shippers. A short time ago the Western roads decided to apply the same rates from Milwaukee to Texas points as are made from Chicago. The Alton would not submit to such an unjust arrangement, claiming that there was no good reason why freight should be carried from Milwaukee to Chicago—85 miles—free of charge, simply to give the merchants of Milwaukee and Wisconsin a chance to compete with Chicago merchants on equal terms for Texas and other Western business. To protect Chicago's interests the Alton decided to make the rates to Texas points less the differentials heretofore charged on such traffic between Chicago and Milwaukee. This good service on the part of the Alton was recognized promptly by Chicago merchants as its increase in traffic showed. Its competitors sought protection not by following the example set by the Alton, but appealed to the Gould-Huntington crowd controlling the Southwestern Railway and Steamship Associations, upon which the Alton depends for an outlet from St. Louis to Texas points. Although the latter association was in no way affected by the Alton's action, as this company paid the roads west of St. Louis the same proportion of the through rate as they receive from the other roads, yet it promptly espoused the cause of Chicago's antagonists, as will be seen by the following extraordinary communication sent to General Freight Agent Courtright of the Alton by Chairman Faithorn:

Your letter of the 7th inst. advising that tariff will take effect on the 11th inst. making rates from Chicago to Texas points on the basis of certain differentials below Milwaukee rates just received. I desire on behalf of all lines members of this association to enter an earnest and vigorous protest against any such action on the part of your company. It is in my mind unwarranted, and there can be no justification or excuse for disturbing the rate basis of this association because of any difficulty with your Northern connections. Any effort on your part to reduce the Chicago basis of rates to points governed by this association will be considered an unfriendly and unjustifiable act. Every effort will be made by the members of this association to protect the rate situation thus attacked by you. I cannot believe you have thoroughly considered the character of the act on your part. No good can result from the deliberate attempt to impair the rates of your Texas connections, and the Chicago and Alton has no right to undertake to dictate what the rates shall be from Chicago to Texas points.

You have no rails extending to that territory, and your action in endeavoring to foist on those lines a reduced scale of rates against their wishes is contrary to all established usage as between railroads or the comity which should govern the dealings of railroads with each other. In the event that the tariff is made operative by your line this is to give you formal notice that the divisions heretofore existing with your company on business, the rates on which will be reduced under your tariff, will be withdrawn and canceled by your route, and the full local tariff rates of those lines from points of junction with your company will be applied on any and all of such business.

The Chicago and Alton people say they mean to stand by Chicago in this matter and protect the interests of Chicago merchants. If the lines west of St. Louis carry out their threat the company proposes to pay them their local rates and take the balance as its proportion of the rate between Chicago and St. Louis. But the probability is the Alton will not be compelled to do this, as some one of the Texas lines no doubt will be glad of the opportunity to get the Alton's business on the regular prorating basis. The stand the Alton has taken in this matter will bring thousands of dollars into its treasury, as Chicago merchants will recognize the services of the Alton in their behalf by giving it their business in the future.

THE BURLINGTON ESCAPES A BOYCOTT

It Will Not Pay Commissions in Eastern Territory.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has escaped the threatened boycott on the part of the Eastern roads, and the indications are that the Alton will be the only Western road to be cut off from the interchange of passenger traffic with the Eastern lines. It is claimed by the Burlington people that the action of the Eastern roads is not due to any backing down from the position their company has taken, but that the Eastern roads made such concessions that it could refuse no longer to agree not to pay commissions for the sale of tickets in Eastern territory. General Passenger Agent Eustis claims that the Eastern Board of Rulings has met all the objections made by the Burlington fairly, and answered them with such guarantees that the Burlington could hold out no longer wisely, especially as a continuance of its present attitude would bring upon it the combined opposition of more than 100,000 miles of connecting lines. No management, he said, could maintain opposition to any policy whatever against the united attacks of enemies at home, three to one, and enemies abroad, fifteen to one. Conditioned, therefore, upon the faithful performance of promises received from the Eastern roads the Burlington telegraphed the Board of Rulings yesterday that it no longer would use its 7,000 miles of road to interfere with the adoption of the policy which they have inaugurated. The company, Mr. Eustis said, is not committed to the advocacy of any policy for or against commissions. It has agreed on certain conditions no longer to stand in the way of the Eastern roads carrying out their policy regarding commissions.

A potent factor in removing the opposition of the Burlington undoubtedly was the fact that owing to the Alton's boycott it would derive great benefit from getting all of the Pennsylvania's Western business. Both the Alton and the Burlington run into the same depot with the Pennsylvania, and the latter divided its Western business between the two former roads.

The Alton has not changed its position in the least, and declares it will make no pledge to discontinue the payment of commissions in Eastern territory, no matter what measures the Eastern roads may adopt against it. Such pledges, the Alton people say, amount to nothing and always are violated. Nearly every Western road which had pledged itself not to pay commissions did pay them, both for February and March, and the Alton did not pay until it had secured positive proof of the action of its competitors. The Alton people seem to think the boycott will not hurt them seriously and that their additional expense for outside agencies, handling of baggage, and extra charge for Eastern tickets will be more than made good by an increase in business.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The position of the Chicago and Alton remains unchanged. Wednesday next, unless the Alton repents of its present stand, the threatened boycott will go into effect. All of its tickets will be taken off sale by the sixty-one roads in the boycott movement. Time tables will be taken from cases and baggage will not be checked through over the Alton to any point on its line on the other roads.

Charles Obeng, local superintendent of the Alton, had no hesitation in announcing that his people are quite ready to defend themselves against the boycott on the ground upon which it is instituted, and believe it will be another big advertisement for them. "When they tried to boycott us before," said he, "it merely resulted in doubling our business for the year, though they kept up the war for twenty months. The circumstances of the present boycott are a little different from the other, because then the other roads did not refuse to honor our tickets and baggage checks. But we can readily get over that by employing a few more agents and taking a little more trouble to provide passengers with tickets and checks over connecting lines from the trains they travel upon, for orders they get when purchasing their tickets. We shall maintain our rates for the present at least. We did not cut last time, and I don't know that it will be necessary to now."

James Charlton, General Passenger Agent of the Alton, said today: "The Board of Ruling claims it has boycotted the Alton because of my circular of March 26, in which I said the Alton is in favor of the payment of a reasonable commission to ticket agents. It will be observed that the circular does not say we were paying commissions in the territory which the Board of Rulings claims to control. But while it boycotted the Alton for expressing an opinion on the payment of commissions it has so far avoided boycotting the competitors of the Alton for paying commissions."

SEVERAL ROADS WITHDRAW.

Illinois Traffic Association Goes Out of Existence.

The Illinois Traffic Association, which was organized several years ago to protect rates in Illinois, virtually has ceased to exist. The Chicago and Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul gave notice a day or two ago of their intention to withdraw from the association. A meeting of the lines interested was held in Chairman Brown's office yesterday. After a long and animated discussion it was decided to accept the withdrawal of these companies. Immediately thereafter the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City also filed notices of withdrawal, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific intends to do so today. This will break up the association.

The reason assigned by the Northwestern for its withdrawal is that the Illinois traffic is covered by the Western Traffic and Western Freight Association agreements, and that there is no use for an independent organization. It is the prevailing opinion, however, that the withdrawal was an act of retaliation because the Alton refused to accept the proposition to make the same rates from Milwaukee as are made from Chicago.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The lines in the Western States Passenger Association have agreed to grant excursion rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Seventeenth annual Encampment Department of Iowa, G. A. R., Dubuque, Ia., April 14 to 16, one fare for the round trip from points in Iowa. In addition to this tickets may be sold for the above occasion at one fare for the round trip from points in Illinois and Wisconsin within 150 miles of Dubuque; first Western States' Commercial Congress, Kansas City, Mo., April 14 to 18, from Western Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association points; annual meeting Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, Kansas City, Mo., fare and one-third from points in Missouri; annual Synodical meeting, Illinois District, "Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States," Chicago, Ill., April 22 to 29, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; annual meeting Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa, Des Moines, Ia., May 12 and 13, from points in Iowa; annual meeting Illinois State Dental Society, Bloomington, Ill., May 12 to 16, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; Baptist National Anniversaries, Cincinnati, O., May 18 to 28, fare and one-third from Association points; May Musical Festival, Decatur, Ill., May 20 to 25, fare and one-third for the round trip from points within a radius of eighty miles of Decatur.

Tourist Rate Troubles.

The Western Passenger Association had a long and lively discussion at its meeting yesterday regarding the proposition to make tourist rates between St. Louis and St. Paul on a basis of 75 per cent of the regular rates. The ordinary basis of tourist rates is 80 per cent. General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Alton protested against the proposed action and declared his company would not countenance any such discrimination in favor of different localities. If a 75 per cent tourist rate was established between St. Louis and St. Paul he would insist that rates on the same basis be made between St. Louis and Kansas City and between all important points on his line. In consequence no result could be reached and the subject was laid on the table until the next monthly meeting.

The Northwestern Committee of the Western Passenger Association met during the afternoon, when the "Soo" line was represented. The principal discussion was regarding the differental to be allowed the "Soo" on business to the East.

Friction in the Atchison Management.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—[Special.]—Vice-President Reinhart of the Atchison is ill and was not at his office today. The report that he was seeking to supplant President Manvel reached him at his home and elicted a vigorous denial. It is an open secret here, however, that there is considerable friction in the management of the road, and that Mr. Reinhart's friends urged him for the head of the road as long ago as when President Strong was in charge.

Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan.

ELKHART, Ind., April 9.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railway at their annual meeting in this city yesterday elected the following named gentlemen a Board of Directors for the ensuing year: M. E. Ingalls, E. T. Osborn, N. R. Johnson, Joseph Ramsey jr., J. C. Davie, W. P. Anderson, C. D. Layng, W. M. Greene, D. J. Mackey, George Bliss, and John Newell. The report that general offices will be removed from this city is untrue.

PRICES ON HAY ARE ADVANCING.

Chicago Dealers Do Not Believe the Reported Attempt to "Run a Corner."

The reported attempt on the part of St. Paul and Minneapolis produce men to run a corner on hay is received with little credence by dealers in Chicago. Prices on hay are rapidly advancing, and the indications are that they will reach the high prices of 1888 before the new crop reaches the market in the middle of July.

M. M. Freeman of Freeman & Co., among the largest handlers of hay in Chicago, said yesterday: "It would be almost an impossibility to run a successful corner on this commodity. The hay crop in Kansas and Nebraska was almost a failure last summer, and those States are now in the market as buyers. The hay crop in New York and Ohio was particularly large, while in Northern Iowa and some of the Northwestern States it was larger than usual. The scarcity in Kansas and Nebraska makes prices higher in markets near those States, and the increase has been reflected on other markets, but as prices continue advancing we will begin buying in Eastern markets."

SERVICES OVER ILSLEY'S REMAINS.

Funeral of the Milwaukee Man Who Was Killed in Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—The funeral of Charles Ilsley, who was killed in the runaway accident in Chicago Tuesday, took place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from the family residence, No. 572 Marshall street. The casket was placed in the front parlor and was banked by flowers of every description. Dean Williams of All Saints' Cathedral officiated. A choir consisting of Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hayden, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Elmore sang, "O, Love Divine," by Bradbury, "Cast Thy Burden on the Lord," and "There Is a Fold Whence None Can Stray." The entire service was impressive and beautiful, and a large number of the unfortunate young man's friends filled the house. The pall-bearers were: C. W. Goodrich and Harry McCormick of Chicago, William Mariner, George Nash, Bradley Sehley, and J. H. Tweedy Jr.

The cinch tournament at the Bon Ami Club was concluded Wednesday after a run of three months, James Banner winning the medal.

To Enlarge the Sault Ste. Marie Locks.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 9.—The Minister of Railways and Canals has under consideration the question of asking Parliament to vote an appropriation for the purpose of making a lock of the new canal at Sault Ste. Marie 100 feet wide and twenty feet deep. Within the last few years the tendency has been towards the construction of larger vessels on the lakes, and it is thought that before actual masonry work on the lock has commenced Parliament should decide the question whether the depth should be eighteen or twenty feet. The engineers of the department have gone carefully into the matter and presented reports to the Minister on the subject.

Canada and the Celestials.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 9.—It is understood that a request recently reached the Customs Department from Washington that steps be taken to prevent the emigration of Chinese from Canada to the United States. The department answered that it had no power to take action of the kind suggested. Once the Celestials pay the poll-tax they are at liberty to come and go the same as any other people in Canada.

An attractive feature at Shayne's, State street (Palmer House Block), is the addition of a new umbrella department. A veritable collection of novelties in that line, all of new importation, and containing styles and designs not to be found elsewhere in this city.

TO FOUND A REPUBLIC.

WHAT A NEW YORK SYNDICATE PROPOSES TO ACCOMPLISH.

On Islands Near Honduras the Foundation of a Nation, It Is Alleged, Will Be Laid—Two of the Promoters of the Scheme Well Known in Chicago—The Unsavory Operations Through Which They Gained Prominence—Other Projects Conceived by Them.

The Republic of Serrana is the title chosen by a New York syndicate to confer upon the group of small islands 125 miles east of Honduras and 325 miles south of the Island of Jamaica. That is, the name has been decided upon by the syndicate, and as soon as a model republic can be started, which it is claimed will be shortly, it is to be formally christened and Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary will be sent to the United States, to England, to France, to Hottentot, and to China. The Rajah of Charley Horse and the Emperor of China will be expected to send accredited Ambassadors to the new Republic to look after the interests of those Governments there.

Two men whose names are mentioned as being at the head of the syndicate are well known in Chicago. These are Dr. Valdemar Allstrom, formerly an advertising agent in Chicago, and Capt. Emil Lindburg, formerly a clerk in this city and later Swedish Consul at St. Louis. Among the prominent Swedes of the West both names are familiar, but it is safe to assume that neither will attempt to place much of the stock in this section.

Allstrom has had experience in floating stock. He sold a good many thousand dollars' worth of shares in a California gold mine to Chicago people, all of whom are still holding the stock. Allstrom came to Chicago in 1869, and immediately after the fire he became advertising agent for a Swedish paper. In 1875 he became connected with the *Times*, continuing with that paper for two years and leaving it to go to California on a prospecting tour. He had not been gone long before a glowing account appeared in the *Times* of a gold mine discovered by Allstrom. According to this report he had discovered a mountain river in the bed of which were such rich deposits of gold that a miner could turn out anywhere from a bucketful to a cartload in a day's work. All that was needed to get the mine in working order was to tunnel a mountain and turn the river into another channel. Allstrom returned to Chicago, organized a company and had beautifully lithographed certificates printed with the name of the mine across the top, "The Monte Cristo Gold Mining company." J. C. McMillan was elected President and Frank W. Palmer, who was Postmaster preceding Col. Sexton, and is at present Public Printer, was made the Secretary.

The shares sold like hot cakes for awhile, and the company even went to the expense of constructing the tunnel and turning the channel of the river from the rich bed, but the gold was lacking. Such of the certificates of stock as were not burned are now lying in the bottom of strong boxes. Stock in the Monte Cristo Mining company has long since ceased to be quoted.

The Tip Top Mining company was also formed, with Mr. McMillan as President and Allstrom as Secretary. There was not so much of the stock of this company put upon the market, but it proved equally worthless. Allstrom, however, came out of the deals with his pockets well filled. To a fellow-countryman it is showed one day a balance of $72,000, and the bubble had not yet exploded. He lived in fine style on the North Side, had a carriage and liveried coachman, and was a decided "plunger" for a time. After the exposure of the worthlessness of the mines, Allstrom left Chicago and for a time traveled in the West. His wife secured a divorce from him on the grounds of desertion, and according to reports he ran away with a handsome Spanish woman from New Orleans during the fair in 1886. He was next heard of in Honduras, where he was interested in a railroad deal. He discovered another gold mine there, and on a trip to Chicago three years ago he figured with some shipbuilding firms for some steamers to ply on rivers in that country. Nothing had been heard of him since that time until the report of the finding of fabulous deposits of guano, mahogany, and other valuable woods on the islands comprising the Serrana Banks.

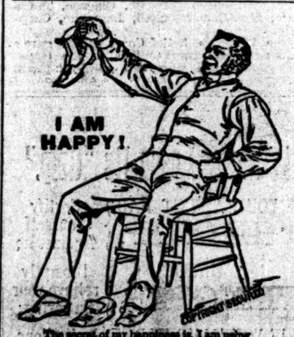
Capt. Emil Lindburg, ex-Swedish Vice-Consul at St. Louis, went to the latter place from Chicago in 1871. Some years later his acquaintances here were surprised by the receipt of news of his appointment. He had been a clerk here and was employed in the same capacity in St. Louis previous to his appointment as representative of the ruler of Sweden in the city at the other end of the big bridge. For a time he traveled about in all the glories of a coach with a coat-of-arms emblazoned on the panels of the doors, and then his services were dispensed with owing to certain charges of fraud raised by Swedish subjects. Nothing had been heard of him from the time of his leaving St. Louis until his name appeared in connection with the Republic of Serrana.

Editor Chaiser of the *Svenska Tribunen* was acquainted with Allstrom during the time he lived in Chicago; in fact, Allstrom was connected with his paper for a year as advertising solicitor. Mr. Chaiser is thoroughly familiar with his record and puts no credence in the stories told regarding the valuable find in the Serrana Banks.

Mr. L. Widertrand, a bookkeeper for the *Svenska Amerikanaren*, is a sufferer to the amount of $1,000 through the purchase of stock in the Monte Cristo Mine. He denounces Allstrom as an adventurer. He saw Allstrom in Chicago a few weeks ago, and Allstrom said he was on his way to San Francisco to place stock in his new Honduras gold mine.

College Professors Change Places.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 9.—[Special.]—It is currently reported in the Cornell University Law School tonight that Prof. Chase, who recently resigned from the Columbia Law School, is to be invited to fill the chair made vacant by Prof. Burdick, who is to accept a similar position at Columbia.



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Furniture, Carpets, Folding Beds, Lounges, and General Household Goods. Also 2,000 Fish Poles.
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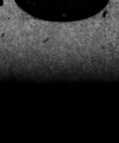
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The goods must be SOLD HERE and for CASH ONLY. No goods charged. No goods exchanged. Nothing sent on approval. No discounts to wholesale purchasers, dressmakers, or others. The same price and terms to every one. *Net Cash* at the Sacrifice Prices. Mail orders cannot be filled during this sale. Out-of-town customers had better come to Chicago and personally attend this sale, as it is an unusual and exceptional
OPPORTUNITY
Every effort is being made to provide proper and satisfactory attention to the large crowds that fill the premises from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
This Sale includes All Our NEW PURCHASES THIS SEASON. Our NEW IMPORTATIONS OF THIS SEASON, Our MOST STAPLE AND DESIRABLE GOODS, NEW GOODS THAT EVERY ONE WANTS.
Includes everything in one of the Largest, Richest, Newest Stocks in the country of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, SHOES, UPHOLSTERY, and FANCY GOODS. Every article marked down regardless of cost.
SALE BEGINS AT 9 A. M. AND CLOSES AT 5 P. M.

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Three Shoes recommended by best shoemaking, agreeable fitting, and fetching appearance, at special sale in
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LADIES' Cloth Top Boots, $3.65. *Crow Kid Foxing, Lace or Button, hand-turn, scalloped vamp, patent leather tip, reduced from $5.00.*
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Chas. Gossage & Co.,
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BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT.
(ON SECOND FLOOR.)
We show a complete line of Boys', Small Boys', and Children's Spring Clothing, consisting of
REEFERS,
English Top Coats,
Spring Overcoats,
Single and Double Breasted Suits,
Three-Piece VESTEE Suits,
Full Dress Suits in "EDEN" and "TUXEDO,"
Plaited and Norfolk Suits,
Long Pant Suits, 12 to 18 years (Single and Double Breasted.)
FELT and CLOTH Hats,
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Special Values for Friday and Saturday—
LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS, in CAMBRIC and PENANG, warranted fast colors, 4 to 14 years, at 50c
Worth 75c and $1.00.
All-Wool Hawthorne Cheviot Suits, warranted fast colors; also Fancy Cheviots—4 to 14 years $5.00
Good value at $6.95.
A large assortment of Knee Pants, in medium and heavy weight, 4 to 14 years, at 75c to 98c
Worth $1.25 and $1.75.
All-Wool Cassimere and Cheviot Hats at 38c
Worth 75c.

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FREE OF CHARGE!
We have opened for the benefit of the public a
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
Ladies Wishing Female Help . . .
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Apply at Our EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

"PRINCE OF SHOWMEN."

FURTHER INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE P. T. BARNUM.

A Career Full of Vicissitudes and Quite Without a Parallel—His Leading Characteristics—Some of the Early Events in His Remarkable Life—Never Pretended to Be an Evangelist or an Artist, but Simply a Showman—How He Achieved Success.

Phineas Taylor Barnum was born in the Town of Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810. He died Tuesday last in his 81st year. A New York journal in summing up his life work says:

There is hardly an American under four score who can remember when the name of Barnum was not familiar to him, and there are very few Americans who do not feel that they owe him a certain debt of gratitude for brightening their lives or the lives of their children. It is really wonderful and unexampled, the career that closed yesterday. Since the beginning of history there has been no showman to be compared to the showman whose long connection with the show business is now broken. To a great many people the first thought that his death brings is that he was the prince of humbugs, but this is a notion altogether false and inadequate. It was his pride and boast, from the beginning of his career until the end of it, that he gave the people who went to see his various and diverse shows "the worth of their money." The boast was justified, and so was the pride. "The rude man," according to Goethe, "is satisfied to see something going on," and it was to the rude man, the average man—the grown-up, in a word—child, as well as to the actual child, that Barnum undertook to cater. His success in hitting the tastes of the child, adolescent or adult, was the success of his enterprises, and it was quite wonderful with what tact and nicety he managed to hit this taste. No child of ripe or unripe years ever left his show, whatever it might have been, without the consciousness of having been amused to the value of the charge of admission. To real children he was a great benefactor, and how many generations of children has he benefited!

Barnum Was Not a Humbug.

Barnum was never under any illusions, nor did he ever encourage any illusions, about the nature of his function. He did not pretend to be an evangelist or an artist, but simply a showman. He might not have been willing to make oath to all his advertisements, but he never disguised the fact that he was in "the show business," and that he meant to give the public what it wanted. If in any instance he failed, he did not blame the public for its failure to appreciate the moral or esthetic lesson he had endeavored to inculcate. He simply dropped the unsuccessful feature and substituted something else that was likely to prove more attractive. This was not, perhaps, a very lofty vocation, and he had no pretense of being a "mission," but there was nothing dishonest or offensive about it. It is only when a man who is in fact a showman pretends to be an evangelist or an artist, and blames his public for his failure to entertain it, that he becomes a real and thorough humbug. There are specimens enough and to spare in the world of this kind of showmen, but Barnum was not one of them. Whether he was managing Jenny Lind or Tom Thumb or a circus, he did not pretend to be anything but a showman or that his entertainment was anything but a show. The "rude man" could never justly have objected to it that he failed to find "something going on." As a show it was always lively and acceptable, and the man who presented it will always be remembered with kindness by the successive generations of young people whom in its various phases it has entertained. It may be said of Barnum as truly as it was said of Garrick that his death has "eclipsed the gayety of nations and diminished the public stock of harmless pleasure."

First Experience as a Showman.

In the summer of 1835 Mr. Barnum made his start in the show business. R. W. Lindsay of Jefferson County, Kentucky, was in Philadelphia exhibiting Joyce Heth, a negress purporting to be 161 years old and the nurse of George Washington. Lindsay wanted to sell out, and Barnum concluded to buy. The price asked was $3,000, but was finally reduced to $1,000. Mr. Barnum had $500, borrowed $500 more, sold out his interest in the grocery business to his partner, and entered the arena as a showman. He advertised freely, and made money until the following February, when Joyce Heth died. A post-mortem examination led to the assertion that Joyce was not as old as she was alleged to be. That Mr. Barnum had considerable doubts on that subject is evident from the fact that he always spoke of this scheme as the least deserving of all his efforts in the show line, but one in no sense of his own devising, and which he believed to be genuine.

"I had now found my true vocation," said Mr. Barnum in his autobiography.

His next venture in the show line was to hire a still-walking, plate-spinning Italian, whom he called Vivalla, and introduced to the public. Vivalla drew in New York and Boston, but in Washington Mr. Barnum lost all his money, because it snowed the whole week and people would not go out. He pawned his watch and chain for $35 in order to get to Philadelphia. Here he secured the services of another juggler, named Roberts, then published a card offering $1,000 to any one who would publicly perform Vivalla's tricks, issued a counter card from Roberts accepting the offer, and then, after due advertising, gave a public "contest" between the performers. The people flocked to see them, and Mr. Barnum prospered. This is one of the earliest instances of what is well known as "hippodroming."

Taught a Forcible Lesson in Advertising.

In the spring of 1836 Mr. Barnum joined Aaron Turner's Circus company, taking with him Vivalla, whom he was paying $80 a month. Barnum was ticket seller, secretary, and treasurer at a salary of $30 a month and one-fifth of the entire profits, and he received $50 a month for Vivalla. As his salary added to $50 just paid Vivalla, Mr. Barnum's profits depended entirely on the business done by the show. The principal attractions of the show were the Turner boys, who rode well, and Joe Pentland, whom Mr. Barnum designates as one of the best, wittiest, and most original of clowns. It was Aaron Turner who gave Barnum a remarkable lesson in the art of advertising. The show was in Annapolis spending Sunday, preparatory to giving its performances. Barnum in a new suit of black broadcloth started for a walk, when Turner called the attention of bystanders to him, saying that he was the Rev. E. K. Avery, who had recently been acquitted of the murder of a young woman, and against whom there was a deep feeling of aversion. Barnum was immediately followed. The crowd soon became a mob, a rail was produced, and the throng were about to ride him on it when Barnum succeeded in convincing them that he was not the clergyman, but a showman connected with the circus. With his new coat hanging in tatters he went to Turner and indignantly asked the meaning of the practical joke.

"My dear Barnum," said the old man, "it was all for our good. Remember, all we need to insure success is notoriety."

The receipts for the week showed that he was right, and Mr. Barnum never forgot it.

Taken for a "Nigger" and Almost Shot.

Oct. 30 of that year brought Barnum's engagement with Turner to an end. He had $1,200 as his share of the profits of the season. Taking Vivalla, James Sandford (a negro singer and dancer), and a few musicians, he started from Warrenton, N. C., with a wagon and a small tent to begin a traveling exhibition of his own. In Camden, S. C., Sandford quit the show without warning. None of the company was competent to fill the place, so Barnum blacked his face and went on in the negro minstrel's place. "To my surprise," he said, "I was much applauded, and two of the songs were encored." Burnt cork nearly cost him his life while in the South, for one evening, after singing his negro songs, he heard a disturbance outside, and went out to learn its character. He found a man disputing with some of his employés. Barnum stepped up and took their part; straightway the Southerner drew a pistol, pointed it at him, saying: "You black scoundrel! How dare you use such language to a white man?"

The Yankee was equal to the emergency. Quick as thought he rolled up a sleeve, showed a white arm, and said:

"I am as white as you are, sir."

This was one of four times when Barnum had a pistol pointed at his head. The showman soon after this occurrence bought four more horses, two wagons, engaged Joe Pentland and Robert White, and called his show "Barnum's Grand Scientific and Musical Theater." White did the minstrel business, and thus relieved Mr. Barnum, and Pentland added to his excellence as a clown considerable skill as a ventriloquist, juggler, and sleight-of-hand performer. At Montgomery, in February, 1837, Henry Hawley, a legerdemain performer, bought a half interest in the show, and the concern made the tour of the South until May, when Vivalli went to Cuba. Barnum joined his family in New York, leaving Hawley in Tennessee to look after the stock. In July, with new performers, Barnum joined his partner, but in August they separated, and the Yankee formed a partnership with Z. Graves. At Vicksburg they sold all their horses and wagons except the bandwagon and four horses, bought the steamboat Ceres for $6,000, and started down the river. The New Orleans newspapers of March 19 1838, contained the following paragraph under steamboat arrivals:

Steamer Ceres, Capt. Barnum, from Vicksburg, with a theatrical company.

After a week's performance and a short trip into the Attakapas country the steamer was traded for sugar and molasses, the company was disbanded, and Mr. Barnum joined his wife and little girls on June 4, 1838. He had saved $2,500, and wanted to engage in a steady business, and finally went into partnership with a German named Pooler, a "manufacturer of paste blacking, waterproof paste for leather, cologne water, and bear's grease." They opened a store at No. 101½ Bowery, and seemed to prosper until January, 1840, when Pooler bought him out for $2,600 on credit, and gave a grand housewarming, to which 1,000 guests were invited. "Itanistan" was the name of the showman's new home. In 1849 he opened a museum in Philadelphia, conducted it until 1851, and then sold it for $40,000.

The Memorable Tour of Jenny Lind.

In 1849 Mr. Barnum decided to bring Jenny Lind to America. He agreed to furnish her with a waiting maid, a male servant, and a secretary, to pay all their expenses, to furnish her each day with a carriage and horses, and to pay $1,000 for each concert or oratorio in which she sung. He agreed to pay Julius Benedict $25,000 to conduct 150 concerts, and to pay Belletti, the baritone, $12,500 for the same number of concerts. On Sunday morning, Sept. 1, 1850, Jenny Lind arrived on the steamship Atlantic. Barnum had well arranged for the arrival. The wharf was decorated with evergreens and welcoming mottoes, and many persons assembled to see the "Swedish Nightingale." After placing her in the carriage Mr. Barnum mounted the box with the driver and drove to the Irving House. "I took that seat as a legitimate advertisement," he said. The furor over the singer lives in many minds, and many stories of those days have passed into proverbs. Mr. Barnum's advertising ingenuity was exerted to the utmost, and well rewarded. On Wednesday evening, Sept. 11, the first concert was given. Seats were sold at auction, and John N. Genin, the hatter, expended $225 in most judicious advertising by paying that sum for the first ticket. The whole amount received for tickets for the first concert was $17,864.05. There are persons living who say that more tickets were sold than there were seats in Castle Garden. After giving ninety-three concerts in the United States and in Cuba the contract was annulled by Miss Lind, who paid Barnum $1,000 each for the seven concerts lacking to make 150, and $25,000 forfeit for not completing the 150, according to the contract. Jenny Lind's net avails of the concerts, under Mr. Barnum's management, after deducting the $25,000 and $7,000 forfeit money, were $176,675.09, and Mr. Barnum's gross receipts after paying Jenny Lind were $535,486.25.

Ruined by an Outside Venture.

Meanwhile the museum was not idle. It made money and the novelties increased continually. In 1850 the Bateman children appeared there, and Kate Bateman laid the foundation for her dramatic reputation. In 1852 Mr. Barnum introduced Catherine Hayes to American audiences. In that same year he began the publication of an illustrated weekly newspaper which attained in one month a circulation of 70,000. He afterward sold it to *Gleason's Pictorial*. In February, 1854, he accepted the Presidency of the Crystal Palace, or, as it was called, "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations." The concern was on its last legs, and after in vain trying to revive it Mr. Barnum resigned. In 1855 he sold the American Museum, and determined to retire. He had made much money and was independently rich. His hobby was to build up and improve East Bridgeport, where he owned considerable land. It was then that he became entangled with the Jerome Clock company of New Haven. The company was to move its extensive works and many operatives to Bridgeport, and Mr. Barnum was to lend his name as security for $110,000. The result, to make a long story short, was that he was ruined. He always said that he was outrageously swindled. He certainly lost every cent that he had made, and at the age of 46, after making a large fortune, was penniless.

Coining Money with Tom Thumb.

In November, 1842, while in Bridgeport, he heard of a very small child, and his brother, Philo F. Barnum, brought the little fellow to the hotel. Mr. Barnum described him as not two feet high, weighing less than sixteen pounds, perfectly formed, with light hair, ruddy cheeks, and perfect health. This was Charles S. Stratton, who Dec. 8, 1842, was introduced to the public that ever afterward took great interest in him as "Gen. Tom Thumb." Many will remember the little man's early days at the American Museum. The little General was first engaged for four weeks at $3 a week, with traveling and boarding expenses for himself and his mother. Then he was reengaged for a year at $7 a week, but long before the year was out Mr. Barnum raised the salary to $25 a week and said that the dwarf was fully worth it.

And now, having made much money in the two years in which he had owned the museum, Mr. Barnum longed for new worlds to conquer. The Old World seemed to be the desired new world, and so, reengaging Tom Thumb for another year at $50 a week and all expenses, in January, 1846, he set sail in the sailing ship Yorkshire for England. The little General made a decided hit in England, France, and Germany. He exhibited before the "crowned heads," from Queen Victoria down, and gold poured into the coffers of the Yankee showman. In October he returned to New York, looked after his museum, which was prosperous, and then returned to London with his wife and daughters, and for three months made money in abundance with Gen. Tom Thumb. In February, 1847, they returned to this country, where the General proved a tremendous attraction. He drew $5,594 in twelve days in Philadelphia and $976 in one day in Providence. In November Mr. Barnum took the dwarf to Havana, returning in May, 1848, and then gave up traveling with the General, giving him over to the care of his agents.

Union with Bailey's Show.

When Barnum united his show with Bailey's he thenceforth advertised it as the "Only Great Show on Earth." His union with James A. Bailey and James L. Hutchinson in 1880 and his subsequent equal partnership with Mr. Bailey are matters of recent history well remembered by all. The sensation made by the arrival of the sacred white elephant and later of Jumbo, the biggest elephant ever in captivity, is also fresh in the public mind, together with Jumbo's death on the rail and his subsequent reappearance as a stuffed curiosity.

In November, 1885, Barnum was burnt out again. The fire was in the winter quarters at Bridgeport. Every animal in the menagerie, with the exception of thirty elephants, a pelican, and a long-legged, solemn-looking bird known as the adjutant, was destroyed. The fire resulted in a tremendous sensation in Bridgeport and vicinity, owing to the escape of a monster lion named Nimrod. Nimrod was afterward shot by a Mrs. Gilligan, who discovered him in her barn dining off a favorite cow. The tremendous loss occasioned by this fire did not intimidate Mr. Barnum in the least. The following spring he was in the field again with a bigger show and a more extensive menagerie than ever before.

Taking the Show to London.

Two years ago the big show visited London. This had been a pet scheme of the great showman for years. Exhibitions were given there during November, December, and January with the most satisfactory financial results. The show took London by storm. Months previous to its appearance an army of advertising agents, trained in Barnum's peculiar and effective advertising methods, stormed the town and made it a picture gallery of gaudy show bills. The London newspapers, unused to the beguilements of the American advertiser, fell into all the traps laid for them, with results most pleasing to Mr. Barnum, and flooded the city and surrounding neighborhood with columns of delightful literature calculated to arouse public interest to the highest pitch. When the show arrived it met with a reception beyond all expectation or precedent. It became the fad of the fashionables as well as the populace. It was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince George, Princess Victoria, Princess Maud, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Lord and Lady McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and Herbert Gladstone.

Barnum was fond of making wills and adding codicils. His last will, so far as is known, was made in 1888. In December of that year he made a considerable sensation in Bridgeport by calling together a number of prominent physicians to examine into his mental condition and make affidavits as to his complete sanity, which they did. This, he explained to them and afterward to a *Sun* reporter, was to guard against any possible contest of his will after his death. He instanced the cases of several wealthy men of Bridgeport, whom he had known intimately during their lives, whose wills were then being contested upon alleged grounds of insanity. These affidavits he filed with his will. The will was not probated, however, as several newspapers stated at the time.

Mr. Barnum's Philosophy.

Barnum printed what he called his "philosophy" in the last appendix to his book. It is brief and pointed. Here it is:

If you would be as happy as a child please one. Childish wonder is the first step in human wisdom.

To best please a child is the highest triumph of philosophy.

A happy child is most likely to make an honest man.

To stimulate wholesome curiosity in the mind of a child is to plant golden seed.

I would rather be called the children's friend than the world's king.

Amusement to children is like rain to flowers.

He that makes useful knowledge most attractive to the young is the king of sages.

Childish laughter is the echo of heavenly music. The noblest art is that of making others happy.

Wholesome recreation conquers evil thoughts.

Innocent amusement transforms tears into rainbows.

The author of harmless mirth is a public benefactor.

I say—as the poet said of his ballads—if I might provide the amusements of a nation I would not care who made its laws.

Early last November Mr. Barnum suffered greatly from irregularity of his heart's action and was ordered to bed. Examination showed that this important organ was nearly worn out. It missed every third or fourth beat, and heart failure was much feared. From that time he remained quietly in his room. He kept his bed most of the time, but was up each day and was alway cheerful. His mental energy never flagged, and he attended to a great deal of business and was always ready for all visitors whom the physicians allowed in the room with a stock of amusing anecdotes and stories.

"They tell me I'm sick," said he cheerily to one who visited him during this period, "but I don't believe it. Now, tell me, don't you think I ought to be sick after being under the treatment of that doctor over there for sixteen weeks? Why, to me it's the best proof that I am in the best of health that I've managed to stand him and his medicines this long without dying."

The Show Goes on Forever.

Asked concerning the future of the show, Mr. Bailey said:

"Barnum and Bailey had articles of agreement drawn expressly stipulating that 'in case of the death of either the show would go on' as usual. This agreement was also made binding upon the respective heirs and assigns, so that it became and is an absolute and imperative condition."

The announcement is now authoritatively made by the sole surviving partner, J. A. Bailey, that the shows will continue, and that in nothing in the future will the public be able to discover the slightest change either in the policy or the character of the "Greatest Show on Earth." The capital of $3,500,000, which is equally invested in the institution, will remain intact—that in all particulars it will remain the same show except as it may be enlarged or increased yearly in accordance with the well-known policy of Mr. Bailey, the manager. The latter gentleman will continue to exercise sole authority in the organization, equipment, and general management. He has done so for many years past, having always, however, consulted with Mr. Barnum on important matters while Mr. Barnum lived.

Mr. Barnum was strenuously opposed to a public funeral, and he left instructions that his funeral be attended by members of his own family only. He one said to his secretary: "I would give $1,000 if I'd not looked upon the face of Gen. Grant after he died. The last impression one receives of another always remains through life, and on this account I wish no one to see me after I'm dead. I want the impression formed of me by the public in life and strength to remain."

WANTS A. G. LANE, NOT T. W. BICKNELL.

Francis W. Parker's Choice for Director of the Columbian Educational Exhibit.

The following communication to Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, from Francis W. Parker, Principal of the Cook County Normal School, was yesterday received by THE TRIBUNE:

CHICAGO, April 9.—Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a document from your department, a printed circular from Dr. E. E. White, and a written letter from T. W. Bicknell, to the purport that Mr. Bicknell should be appointed director of the Columbian educational exhibit. I must beg leave to differ very decidedly with you and the other eminent gentlemen upon the list of petitioners for the following reasons:

First—Mr. Bicknell is not at present an educator. For the last four or five years his interests have been such that he has not kept pace with the great movements in education all over the world.

Second—While editor and publisher of the *New England School Journal* he strongly opposed all the movements in education which are now generally accepted by the teachers of this country; this the columns of the *New England School Journal* abundantly show. To retain him in this direction, he opposed with all his might the appointment and the work of Supervisors in the Boston schools, and took a very decided stand against any advance in the school work in that city.

Third—A very large number of teachers in the United States who have studied psychology and pedagogics, and who have struggled to elevate the profession of teaching by higher and better professional standards and work, are decidedly opposed to Mr. Bicknell, and they, therefore, could not work in sympathy with him owing to the very wide differences of opinion upon the essentials in education.

Fourth—The head of the educational exhibit should have a thorough knowledge of all the school work, methods, and lines of advance in the whole world. Mr. Bicknell's studies have not been in this direction. There is a vast difference between making a great show of educational work and making an exhibit which will clearly explain the development of education in every quarter of the world; for instance, the greatest advance in any one line of school work in the world during the last five years has been in the direction of manual training. Mr. Bicknell's sympathies have by no means been in this direction, and, whatever the intrinsic value of manual training may be, still it is absolutely necessary that all the different kinds of manual training—that of Sweden, Germany, Finland, Russia, France, and other countries—should be exhibited by practical workers. The director of such an exhibit should have both the knowledge and sympathy which will take in and coördinate the school work in all its phases from every part of the civilized world.

Fifth—It is confidently asserted that Mr. Bicknell was the leader of a clique which appeared to manage the National Teachers' Association in its own interest. His appointment would arouse the antagonisms that have been somewhat at rest since he entered upon his business career.

A man can be found who will represent education in the broadest way; who will have the sympathy of the whole country and the world. I have the honor to name just such a man, and will give you a few items of his personal history. The man preëminently fitted for this work is Albert G. Lane, who has been at the head of the schools of the great county of Cook for more than twelve years, and whose success is undoubted by all who know him.

First—I would say that Mr. Lane is a thoroughly honest man. His honesty has been tested by the most severe trial, out of which he came not only unscathed but doing a duty which he could have easily and legally avoided that cost him years of hard labor without one cent of income over his bare expenses.

Second—Mr. Lane is a first-class business-man. This has been thoroughly tested by the work of his whole life. He has managed the financial affairs in education of Cook County in a masterly way. Every cent intrusted to him to promote the interest of the great exhibit will be expended with the highest wisdom and most rigid economy.

Third—Mr. Lane is one of the acknowledged educational leaders in this country. He has promoted the interest of the schools in Cook County so that he has gained the complete sympathy of the vast majority of people in the county. This was satisfactorily shown by the last election, in which he ran as a Republican candidate. The county went Democratic by an overwhelming majority, but Mr. Lane was elected County Superintendent of Schools by 25,000 majority, and it is safe to say that this majority was gained by no arts or tricks of the politician, but by the thorough appreciation of Mr. Lane's merits on the part of the whole people of the county.

Fourth—Mr. Lane is in the best sense a conservative in education and at the same time he is thoroughly progressive, having the warmest sympathy for everything which is good and true in education. He would rally to his support all the educators of America.

Fifth—The County Superintendent is the keynote of progress in this whole country, especially in the West. Mr. Lane stands undoubtedly as a leader—as the best representative of all the County Superintendents of the United States—and for that reason should be placed at the head of the educational exhibit.

Sixth—Mr. Lane proved satisfactorily that he is a great organizer by the National Educational Exhibit in Chicago in 1887, which he organized and carried to a complete success.

I ask that Mr. Lane be given this great responsibility in the name of the professional teachers of this country. I believe that it would be a disgrace to the teaching profession to put in a man at the head of the educational exhibit who is not himself a teacher. It would be a clear admission that there is no man in the profession equal to the task.

I write this without any conference or understanding with Mr. Lane. I do not even know whether he would accept the position, but I ask it because I firmly believe that the educational exhibit of the Columbian Exposition, properly managed, will give a great impulse to education all over this country, and as you have seen fit to recommend Mr. Bicknell I would ask you also to place before the Director-General of the World's Fair, Col. George R. Davis, the merits of Mr. Lane.

Mr. Lane is a Chicago man; he was educated in Chicago, was put at the head of a Chicago school at the age of 17, and since that time, with a brief interruption, he has been heart and soul in the school work. Mr. Lane is 50 years of age and in the full vigor of manhood. I am sure that you have no interest in the world other than the complete success of this great undertaking; therefore I make bold to present this, my view, of the case.

FRANCIS W. PARKER.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR BLAINE.

The Overwhelming Feature of Its History for 1891.

Boston *Evening Record*: Massachusetts is for Blaine for President. This is all the more striking because in the conventions of 1876, 1884, and 1888 a vigorous attempt was made to make it appear that Blaine had no place in the hearts of Massachusetts Republicans, and our votes were cast largely for Edmunds, Sherman, or any one else to beat him. To be a "Blaine man" then was the signal of a distinction which even some of the Republican papers tried to make opprobrious.

But now the tide sets strongly for Blaine, and on the cars, in public places, in all the Republican conventions, wherever men get together, the general saying is that Blaine is the man for the Republicans to nominate, and that if nominated he will sweep the country against any other man whom the Democrats can nominate.

This would be interesting to ascertain whether this sentiment was merely superficial or not the *Record* a few days since sent a modest request to the Republican members of the Legislature, 160 in number, asking them to indicate their first and second choice for the Republican nomination, with any remarks which they might see fit to add. Of these 160, 141 have answered. The preferences as given for first choice are as follows:

Blaine	104	Reed	5
Harrison	14	Alger	2
Sherman	6		

Clinching Their Victory.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—At the by-election in Cumberland today a Republican Representative was elected. At the by-election in the city of Newport a Republican Senator and two Republican Representatives were chosen. In the case of one Representative in Newport there was no choice and a Democrat holds over. At present there have been twenty-five Republican Senators chosen and nine Democratic; thirty-nine Republican Assemblymen and twenty Democratic, giving the former party sixty-four votes to the latter's twenty-nine in grand committee.

The new umbrella department at Shayne's, 191 and 193 State street, seems to be headquarters for novelties in ladies and gentlemen's umbrellas. The entire stock is new and contains styles and designs not offered by any other house in the city.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 9.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate the following companies:

The Elgin Creamery company, location Elgin; to operate a creamery; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Eugene D. Bullard, James Du Rooney, and Walter W. Ross.

Atlantic Mining company, location, Chicago; to do a general mining and smelting business; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Frederick H. Gunther, Peter J. Schreiner, and Henry W. Buchman.

The American Pentalic Marble and Lime company; location, Chicago; to quarry marble and manufacture lime; capital stock, $350,000; incorporators, James G. Davis, Walter S. Holden, and H. H. C. Miller.

Garner, Browne & Friend Paint company; location, Chicago; to mill, mine, and manufacture paints, oils, and varnishes; capital stock, $350,000; incorporators, J. A. Garner, Barton Browne, and Berthold Friend.

Robert E. Young company; location, Chicago; to deal in glassware, crockery, and other merchandise; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Robert E. Young, Joseph Hardner, and John D. Phillips.

Mound City Automatic Phonograph company; location, East St. Louis; to buy, sell, and rent the Edison phonograph; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, N. Scott, William H. Ashwell, and Harry L. Thompson.

Western Steam and Street Railway Equipment company of Chicago; location, Chicago; to deal in equipments for steam and street railways; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, John S. Methot, Luther M. Tracy, and Charles T. Farson.

Fred C. Barnett Grain company; location, Litchfield; to deal in grain, hay, feed, and merchandise; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Fred C. Barnett, C. B. Munday, and J. Munday.

D. Heenan company; location, Streator; to do a general mercantile business; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, Daniel Heenan, Miles J. Finlan, and Louis Peter.

Harvard Building and Loan Association; location Englewood; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, J. J. Johnson, W. H. Sharp, C. D. Armstrong, and others.

Illinois Exchange Union; location Homer; to do a general commercial business; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, M. C. Coofeen, F. W. Anderson, and J. F. Burton.

Working Boys' Home; location Chicago; to care for the welfare of homeless boys and girls; incorporators, P. A. Feehan, F. D. Gill, and P. J. Muldoon.

Silver Eagle Club; location Chicago; for social purposes; incorporators, B. Klar, M. Silf, Adolf Turek, and A. Greenberg.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, April 9:

Potroynus-place, 74 ft e of Leavitt-st., s f, 74x125½ ft, Feb. 2 (O. H. Morgan to C. E. Lukens)..... 1,300

La Salle-st., 254 ft n of 37th, w f, 24x120 ft, April 1 (P. B. Peterson to A. Burke)..... 3,500

Champlain-av., bet 43d and 43d-sts., n f, 117x125 ft, March 23 (J. A. Cooper to L. G. Haynes)..... 5,500

Commercial-st., 142 ft n of Leland-av., e f, 26½x163¾ ft, April 8 (M. Dorland to L. T. Mann)..... 5,000

Edgerton-av., s of 36th-st., w f, 80x132 ft, Feb. 28 (Estate of W. A. Chatfield to J. F. Bunton)..... 6,250

Same property, Feb. 27 (J. F. Bunton to J. S. Hoffman)..... 6,500

Dearborn-av., 323 ft s of Goethe, e f, 25x125½ ft, March 25 (W. M. Egan to M. A. and A. K. Vinnedge)..... 20,000

Barry-av., 250 ft w of Lake View-av., s f, 50x178 ft, March 26 (A. K. and M. A. Vinnedge to W. M. Egan)..... 10,000

Grace-st., s w cor of 56th, e f, 30x100 ft, near above, Feb. 28 (E. Horlock to P. B. Hadley)..... 4,250

Wentworth-av., bet 50th and 51th-sts., w f, 40x127 ft, April 6 (T. Beldam to B. W. Halsey)..... 4,410

Cleveland-av., 338 ft w of Halsted-st., s f, 25x117½ ft, April 4 (H. F. Schuettler to E. Keiling)..... 1,300

Oakdale-av., s e cor Wanburg, n e, irr, Feb. March 13 (H. Hubbard to E. Ulich)..... 19,000

Adams-st., 165½ ft w of Campbell-av., s f, 24x132 ft, April 4 (F. L. Marshall to L. Simone)..... 6,000

Leavitt-st., near 51st, 5 acres, Feb. 21 (A. McNeil to Palmer & Bunday)..... 8,000

Dearborn-st., 325 ft s of 41th, e f, 24x100 ft, April 1 (J. Leffler to L. E. Ingalls)..... 3,000

S. Park-av., 100 ft s of 32d-st., w f, 33x164½ ft, March 26 (M. L. & D. M. Thomas to T. Bradwell)..... 10,200

Wilton-av., 150 ft s of Grace-st., 30x130 ft, March 26 (G. Bachrach to F. P. Thomas)..... 2,500

46th-st., 172 ft w of Vincennes-av., n f, 100x124 ft, Jan. 6 (E. M. Snow to E. L. Weaver)..... 6,000

Same property, Jan. 7 (E. L. Weaver to F. J. Snow)..... 6,500

Mitchell-av., 208 ft n of Wabansia-av., w f, 25x125 ft, April 4 (C. P. Johnson to T. C. Montgomery)..... 1,900

Bonney-av., bet 18th and 19th-sts., 150x116½ ft, with 80x118 ft in same subdiv, April 4 (J. F. Downing to F. R. Barnheizel)..... 2,454

Crimes-st., s w cor Gordon, e f, 48x115 ft, Feb. 13 (L. Cole to M. J. Arter)..... 1,800

Market-st., 162 ft s of North-av., w f, 25x102 ft, March 18 (F. Keegan to J. Soderstrom)..... 2,575

Elm-st., 195½ ft e of Bosh, n f, 24x78 ft, March 4 (G. P. A. Healy to W. Seymour)..... 1,500

Hoyne-av., n w cor School-st., e f, 24 1-8x124 ft, April 2 (S. Bernstein to M. C. Horn)..... 1,000

S. Chicago-av., 24 ft e of Vincennes, s w f, 22x125 ft, March 11 (J. M. Boyle to K. J. Titcomb)..... 1,400

Chicago-av., 324 ft w of Kobey-st., s f, 24x125½ ft, March 26 (J. Gregory to J. C. Peterson)..... 3,400

Kramer-st., 250 ft w of Jefferson, s f, 25x83 ft, April 9 (A. Dienst to M. Bernstein)..... 2,300

69th-pl., 95½ ft e of Jefferson-av., n f, 48x115½ ft, March 6 (A. C. Dauser to Creal & Bates)..... 6,000

Wright-st., s e cor of 64th, e f, 25x125 ft, April 3 (Canadian-American Loan and Building Association to F. H. Pease)..... 4,000

Congress-st., bet Francisco and Sacramento-avs., s f, 18½x111 ft, Dec. 1, 1890 (S. Halle to D. W. Douglas)..... 5,000

Dobson-av., n e cor 39th-st., w f, 30x125 ft, March 29 (W. C. Krauter to S. C. Hunter)..... 1,102

Paulina-st., n w cor Nellie, 20 acres, Feb. 24 (estate of W. B. Ogden to James Reed Jr.)..... 20,000

Harvard-st., s e cor Crawford-av., n f, 100x124 1-5 ft, March 2 (J. Torrent to J. McDowell)..... 2,500

Metropolitan-pl., 20 ft w of Harding-st., s f, 25 74 ft, April 7 (J. Hoffmeyer to G. E. Wright)..... 3,000

Metropolitan-pl., 75 ft w of Harding-st., s f, 25 74 ft, April 7 (Same to L. E. Ingalls)..... 3,000

Turner-av., 325 ft n of 23d-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Sept. 15, 1890 (J. Kralovec to F. Ernst)..... 1,500

Turner-av., 150 ft n of 23d-st., w f, 25x125, Oct. 1, 1890 (Same to J. S. Kotz)..... 1,500

Champlain-av., 125½ ft s of 43d-st., e f, 24 1-8x125½ ft, March 25 (A. E. Buell to E. G. Geist)..... 1,600

21st-st., n w cor Leavitt, s f, 24x124½ ft, improved, April 4 (A. Meyer to F. W. Wickett)..... 1,950

38th-av., 1 (Same) to J. E. Ingalls, 24x100, improved, April 4 (W. Mickow to F. H. Wickett)..... 6,500

Fillmore-st., bet W. 46th and W. 45th-places, s f, 25x125 ft, and 24 45th-places adjoining, e f, 25 x125 ft, March 31, J. C. Schumacher to F. E. Cornell)..... 1,125

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Fillmore-st., bet W. 45th and W. 45th-places, s f, 25x125 ft, March 21 (W. R. Smith et al. to E. E. Cornell)..... 1,000

Nora-av., 201 ft s of North, e f, 24x120 ft, imp, April 4 (C. H. Bergman to F. Eggen)..... 3,200

Sulzer-st., 96 ft e of Paulina, s f, 42x100 ft, April 6 (C. E. Sinclair to C. H. Ross)..... 5,000

Vedder-st., opp Penn., s f, 25x86 ft, March 28 (A. Knipp to F. and A. Gundling)..... 1,250

Kenwood-av., 150 ft n of 49th-st., w f, 60x114 ft, Oct. 29, 1887 (E. Fiske to M. A. Kennicott)..... 2,400

Elizabeth-av., 241 ft s of 39th-st., e f, 25x124½ ft, April 3 (W. E. Cozad to H. B. Eaver)..... 1,100

Wilson-av., 563½ ft w of W. 40th-st., s f, 50x124 ft, Aug. 3 (D. S. Place to D. Wallace)..... 1,600

Halsted-st., n of 60th, w f, 25x100 ft, April 8 (G. Ratcliff to A. W. Gibson)..... 3,800

Cottage Grove-av., 166½ ft s of 39th-st., w f, 50x125 ft, Jan. 30 (M. M. Howard to Welde & Burmeyer)..... 3,500

Drexel-av., 111½ ft s of 36th-st., e f, 22x125 ft, May 1, 1888 (J. Sedlacek to A. Tafejta)..... 1,000

40th-st., n w cor Leavitt-st., s f, 25x145½ ft, March 30 (C. Winter to F. H. Wickett)..... 2,000

49th-court, n w cor Leavitt-st., s f, 25x145½ ft, April 1 (C. Koch to F. H. Wickett)..... 2,250

Kenwood-av., 100 ft s of 39th-st., e f, 100x124 ft, Oct. 28, 1890 (M. A. Kennicott to J. J. Walt)..... 9,000

Wipster-st., 276½ ft s of 63d, w f, 25x125 ft, March 12 (S. B. Jones to M. Wilson)..... 1,100

Honore-st., 166 ft n of 50th, w f, 66x124½ ft, April 9 (F. Mayer to W. Mickley)..... 1,000

Wright-st., s w cor Sandy, s f, 24x124 ft, April 9 (L. Johnson to L. A. Howard)..... 2,500

Washtenaw-av., 11 ft n of Hirsch-st., e f, 25x125 ft, imp, April 9 (A. Paulson to P. Oppen)..... 4,500

Hamlin-av., s e cor Frederick, w f, 125x294 ft, March 30 (St. G. Pitkin to H. E. Hamilton)..... 4,200

Prairie-av., 66½ ft n of 36th-st., e f, 24x100 ft, March 14 (N. A. Skinner et al. to J. H. Romain)..... 4,500

66th-place, 260 ft w of Hope-av., s f, 40x125½ ft, March 10 (C. Hoffman to C. Berner)..... 4,000

Jefferson-st., 115 ft s of 30th, w f, 24x100 ft, imp, April 7 (A. F. Krueger to A. Touke)..... 2,500

Superior-st., 101 ft w of Cass, n f, 25x100 ft, March 20 (D. G. Cox to A. M. Kirby)..... 6,750

Calumet-av., s w cor 48th-st., e f, 24 4-8x128 ft, March 19 (W. A. Gillis to J. Howard)..... 15,500

The premises Nos. 37, 39, and 41 16th-st, March 17 (estate of M. E. S. Curtiss to W. L. Allen)..... 15,000

Peoria-st., 140 ft s of 75d, e f, 25x146½ ft, Feb. 3 (T. Juf to J. E. O'Meara)..... 2,300

W. Erie-st., 182 6-10 ft w of May, s f, 22x150 ft, April 8 (A. P. Cederholm)..... 5,200

Pierce-st., s of Grand-blvd., s f, 17x122½ ft, Jan. 31 (O. W. Marble to A. Delfosse)..... 8,000

Same property, same to same, March 30 (A. Delfosse to H. O. Parker)..... 7,500

Butterfield-st., 100 ft s of 21th, w f, 25x100 ft, imp, April 9 (M. Sanderson to J. Peterson)..... 8,000

Lot 5, Sawyer's sub of s 80 ft of n 135 ft Block 10, Kensington, March 1 (L. Evans to S. Hochstadter

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

HOUSES AND COTTAGES

NOW! READER! RIGHT NOW
STOP PAYING RENT!
RESOLVE TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME.

Any one of the following new houses, as well as a hundred others can be had by you on a
CASH PAYMENT OF FROM $100 TO $500.
BALANCE
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, LONG TIME.

LUNDY'S LANE, near Archer-av., well built frame cottage; price, $1,650; only $150 cash; balance $10 monthly and long time.

LAFLIN-ST., near 46th, frame cottage; price, $1,650; $100 cash; balance $10 monthly and long time.

EBERLY-AV., near Belmont, seven-room house; price, $2,400; terms, $100 cash; balance $15 monthly and long time.

GROSS TERRACE, one-half block from Madison-st. cable; elegant seven-room brick cottage, having all modern improvements; price, $3,250; terms, $500 cash; balance monthly payments of $25 and long time.

MONROE-ST., near Sacramento-av., one block from Madison-st. cable; a beautiful two-story and basement brick house; all modern improvements; price, $4,300; $500 cash; balance monthly payments of $40 each and long time.

DAUPHIN PARK—Several new 2-story frame houses of elegant design; all modern improvements; lot 21½x125 feet; price, $4,150; terms, $300 cash; balance monthly payments of $30 each and long time.

GROSSDALE—Handsome 2-story Queen Anne cottage; lot 50x125 feet; price, $2,400; only $250 cash; balance $25 monthly and long time.

GROSSDALE—Best arranged 8-room 2-story house ever built; price, $4,500; but $400 cash; balance $30 monthly and long time.

BROOKDALE—Very modern 8-room house, one block from I. C. R. R. depot; three blocks only from World's Fair site; price, $3,500; cash payment $300; balance $50 monthly and long time.

ALSO

One hundred other houses in immediate vicinity of above at
PRICES RANGING FROM $1,000 TO $5,000.
Terms:
$100 to $500 cash and $10 to $50 monthly and long time,

Call at my main office at your very earliest opportunity and be taken free to see your selections.

S. E. GROSS.
S. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR STORES AND FLATS.
Clark-st., n. w. cor. Chestnut, 22x182.
Elm-st., n. w. cor. Moore, 100x94.
Harrison-st., s. e. cor. Crosby, 24x120.
Division, s. e. cor. Rockwell, 20x32.
Clybourn-av., n. w. cor. Clyde, 20x70.
Clybourn-av., s. e. cor. Lewis, 40x120.
Clybourn-av., n. w. cor. Herndon, 20x125.
Sheffield-av., n. w. cor. Marcy, 18x36.
Ashland-av., s. e. cor. Blackhawk, 50x128.
Congress-st., n. e. cor. Lincoln, 66x100.
Congress, n. e. cor. Lincoln, 72x100.
Harrison, n. e. cor. Washtenaw, 18x106.
Congress, n. e. cor. Congress Park, 120x121.
Congress, n. e. cor. Washtenaw, 108x106.
Congress, s. e. cor. Washtenaw, 50x106.
Van Buren, s. w. cor. Congress Park, 130x94.
Van Buren, s. e. cor. Washtenaw, 32x106.
Lake-st., s. e. cor. Albany-av., 62x182.
California-av., w. cor. Walnut, 81x196.
California-av., s. w. cor. Fulton, 3 x165.
Leavitt-st., s. w. cor. Emerson-av., 66x107.
C. GODEY, SHELDON & CO., 84 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED—PURCHASER OR RENTER for choice residence furnished complete from kitchen to parlor; house large and roomy; 14 rooms; all modern conveniences; all furniture select and comparatively new; large, shady grounds; barn and numerous conveniences; price, $12,000; or will lease at low rental furnished or unfurnished; or lease premises and sell furniture to good renter at low figures; easy terms; owner going away. Address S 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
A BIG BARGAIN.
NEW BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT.
WRANDEL AVE.
PRICE $2,500.
Within one block of two lines of street cars.
Inquire of TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR CHOICE INVESTMENT.
Division-st., near Larrabee, 2-story and basement pressed brick flat building, all modern conveniences. Rental $1,260. Price $12,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK! LOTS IN OLD CITY LIMITS, $475; $10 monthly; only 6 per cent; no interest.
GEO. C. GOODMAN, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY—2-story building and lot, 21x65.000; rent $12,000.
WILLS, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 80 FT.—NEAR HARmon-ct., $170,000; Clark-st., near Polk, 20 ft., improved, $24,000; 12 lots at Lawndale, $345, easy terms; 15 acres, Wilmette, on the Chicago & Milwaukee R. R.
E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Block.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,456.
State-st., near 39th, 2-story and basement brick stone and flat building, 24x70; price $12,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st., 3620 Cottage Grove-av.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ALONG THE LINE OF the Illinois Central Railroad—Cottage-st., near 63d, 71st-st., and Park Manor Station, 56th-st. in 53-ft. lots, $50 to $55 per ft.
South Park, near 63d-st., 100x125 ft., w. f.....$ 65 per ft.
Drexel-av., 100x130, e. f., near 56th-st..... 120 per ft.
Drexel-av., 50x130, e. f., near 55th-st..... 120 per ft.
Drexel-av., 100x120, e. f., near 53d-st..... 130 per ft.
Drexel-av., 100x120, e. f., near 53d-st..... 130 per ft.
Jackson-av., 50x125, e. f., near 53d-st..... 105 per ft.
Wharton-av., 50x125, cor. 65th-st..... 90 per ft.
Wabash-av., 50x125, cor. 65th-st..... 120 per ft.
South Park, near 35th-st., 2 or 100x119 ft., fronting on Washington Park..... 200 per ft.
Indiana-av., near 63d-st., 100x125..... 275 per ft.
Ellis-av., near 64th-st., e. f., 100x124..... 75 per ft.
South Chicago-av., south of 79th-st, w. f., 50 ft..... 45 per ft.
Drexel-av., near 45th-st., 50x133, w. f., ¼ cash..... 80 per ft.
Everett-av., n. w. cor. 45th-st., 132x100..... 100 per ft.
Everett-av., near 45th-st., 50x132, e. f..... 90 per ft.
Stewart-av., near 73d, w. f., 50x121..... 65 per ft.
Harvard-av., near 73d, e. f., 50x121..... 55 per ft.
Whitehead-st., near 39th, w. f., 31x161; price..... 250 per ft.
Prairie-av., near 43th-st., 100x161, e. f.; price..... 140 per ft.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVARD.
Nos. 4345 and 4365.

New 2-story and sub-cellar Bedford stone front houses, long massive stone bays, porches, and steps; heavy French plate glass, both beveled and bent; bevel plate glass storm-door; 10 rooms, besides laundry, pantry, and storerooms, with cedar fixtures, fruit-room, and closets; electric gas-lighting and bells; specially designed cosmos, hall-tree, sideboard, wardrobe, and mantels with fine plate each; various hardwoods throughout, with cabinet finish and polish; walls tinted and hand-decorated; entire main floor to be laid for rugs; hall-tree all of carved oak; servants' bathroom; tiled floor in vestibule; tiled floors and slate in bathroom, porcelain tub, exposed nickel plumbing; house heated with the best system of hot-water heating; iron gratings to all basement windows. We invite the closest inspection of these houses, a study of their CLASS and price. Houses open during the day and Sundays. Price $18,500 each; terms easy.
BARRY BROS., Owners, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 87H-ST.

BARGAIN.

Fine 2-story stone front, 14 rooms, in perfect order; lot 30x120.
Price $17,000.
This is a snap.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
OAKLAND CRESCENT, ELLIS-AV., COR. 41ST-ST.

The two cheapest first-class stone-front houses in Chicago, just ready, 10 and 11 rooms, hardwood finish, large mantels, tiling, and decorations; all rooms large, light, and airy; price $9,000 and $9,500; open afternoon and evenings; if not sold in 10 days will be for lease. C. S. SMITH, 5 to 10 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN"—
Groveland-av., near 30th-st., modern house, $5,800; big bargain; must be sold within a few days or property will be taken out of the market; also; if you wish a desirable well-built home at a low price on easy terms do not let this opportunity go by.
VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY modern brick 11 rooms; very desirable for dentist or doctor; cheap.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE ROCK-FACED modern 10-room house, Groveland-av., near 32d-st. $12,000. Address M 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., 2-STORY MODERN brick residence; can be bought below its value.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN"—
Groveland-av., south of 32d-st., one of the finest locations on the South Side; modern 2-story cellar and attic stone front 12-room residence, $11,500; price very low.
VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY NEW STONE FRONT 10-room house, near 42d-st. and Grand-blvd., $12,500.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE MODERN 8-ROOM BRICK IN 37th order at $6,500 on terms worth $7,000 cash; shown by owner any day at premises, 3813 Langley-av.; near cable and trains.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR 24TH, BRICK 7 residence; will sell cheap; easy terms.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

FOR SALE—
Champlain-ct.,
near 35th-st., 80x125,
Price, $50 per foot.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.—3620 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE APARTMENT SITES.
Calumet-av., near 34th-st., 80x132.....$100
Groveland-av., near 32d-st., 80x132..... 125
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD HIGH, DRY LOTS, AT STATion inside city limits; 12 trains daily; $10 each.
H. F. FULLENWIDER, 111, 216 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—VERY CHOICE ROCK-faced modern 11-room house on Groveland-av., near 32d-st.; a sacrifice. Address T 135, Tribune.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.—A very fine corner brick house and lot 100 feet deep, with good brick barn; this house must be sold; possession at once; price only $6,500, with small cash payment and balance long time at 6 per cent.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—$4,500, $5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, $7,500, $8,000, $8,500, $9,000, $9,500, $10,000, $10,500, $11,000, $11,500, $12,000, $12,500, $13,000, $13,500, $14,000, $14,500, $15,000, $15,500, $16,000, $16,500, $17,000, $17,500, $18,000, $18,500, $19,000, $19,500, $20,000, $20,500, $21,000, $21,500, $22,000, $22,500, $23,000, $23,500, $24,000, $24,500, $25,000, $25,500, $26,000, $26,500, $27,000, $27,500, $28,000, $28,500, $29,000, $29,500, $30,000, $30,500, $31,000, $31,500, $32,000, $32,500, $33,000, $33,500, $34,000, $34,500, $35,000, $35,500, $36,000, $36,500, $37,000, $37,500, $38,000, $38,500, $39,000, $39,500, $40,000, $40,500, $41,000, $41,500, $42,000, $42,500, $43,000, $43,500, $44,000, $44,500, $45,000, $45,500, $46,000, $46,500, $47,000, $47,500, $48,000, $48,500, $49,000, $49,500, $50,000, $50,500, $51,000, $51,500, $52,000, $52,500, $53,000, $53,500, $54,000, $54,500, $55,000, $55,500, $56,000, $56,500, $57,000, $57,500, $58,000, $58,500, 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TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT GREEN STONE pressed brick, and terra-cotta private residences, Nos. 3141 and 3143 Lake-av. These houses are first-class throughout, both in finish and sanitary arrangements; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; gas-fixtures, marble mantels with cabinet mirrors, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, hot-air furnaces, cooking ranges, electric bells, speaking tubes, porcelain laundry tubs; Illinois Central trains within one block; cable-cars within two blocks. Rent reasonable to first-class tenant. Open today. FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 66, No. 115 Dearborn-st. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—OZARK— Cor. 35th-st. and Wabash-av.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.

Finest in city. Ready May 1. Open for inspection Sunday after 12. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—LARGE AND COMPLETELY FURnished house on Indiana-av., bet. 18th and 19th-sts., from May 1 to November 1; fine condition; best of neighborhood; brick barn, four stalls; to private family only; low rent to right tenant. W. C. PARKER, 101 Washington-st., R. 20.

FOR RENT—LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND apartments in all parts of the city. Send, write, or telephone for our printed list. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—12TH ST. 32-TH-ST. A nice brick house, 6 rooms and bath, mantel in parlor, gas fixtures, laundry tube, etc.; fronting Armour Park; only one block west of Cottage Grove-av. cars; rent $30. Keys with janitor at 177 Thirty-fifth-st., second floor. C. H. MULLIKEN, 90-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED 10-ROOM DWELLing, with 20 ft. lot, east front, near 51st-st. station of Illinois Central R. R.; all in thorough repair; will be rented for one or more years at a reasonable rental to desirable tenant. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 95 Clark-st. Reaper Block.

TO RENT—3229 RHODES-AV., 7-ROOM MODERN house. Room 13, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR RENT—A NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, WITHIN one block of steam and cable-cars, with furniture and carpets for sale at a bargain; for couple compelling housekeeping this is a rare chance as everything is complete. 200 Bowen-av., between 41st and 42d-sts.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE, 342 BRISTOL-ST.

FIVE ROOMS,

POSSESSION MAY 1. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—374 BOWEN-AV.—9 ROOMS AND bath, two-story and basement brick; only three blocks west of Cottage Grove-av. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—43 OAKWOOD-AV., A FIRST-CLASS 10-room house of 20 rooms; d. r. and k. on parlor floor; all modern conveniences; near I. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove-av. cable-cars. For particulars apply to H. H. KNAPP, Room 66, 115 Dearborn-st., or to janitor in rear of 2620 Lake-av.

FOR RENT—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON MICHIgan-av., near 18th-st., to private family only. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR 36TH-ST., 2-story and basement, 9-room house. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47, 5504 State-st

FOR RENT—BRICK AND FRAME COTTAGE, 6024 MICHIGAN-AV.

POSSESSION MAY 1. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—12-ROOM MODERN HOUSE ON Prairie-av., near 18th-st. J. E. OTIS JR., Room 21, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3143 GROVELAND-AV.—NOT MODern, but containing every convenience, including awnings, screens, and so forth; one minute from I. C. R. R. and cable; rent $40.

TO RENT—11-ROOM STONE-FRONT MODERN house. Inquire at 3145 Forest-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—3238 PRAIRIE-AV., 10-room house; brick basement; $50; see it. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR RENT—APPLICATIONS WILL BE RE-ceived for the new and elegant stone-front houses on Oakland Crescent, Ellis-av. corner 41st-st., 10 and 11 rooms, all large and light; every modern convenience; for sale, but if not sold in ten days will be rented to good tenants; open Sunday afternoon and evening. Apply on premises. DR. C. S. SMITH, 118 State-st.

TO RENT—NEAR DOUGLAS STATION, ILL. Central, modern home, newly furnished; $90 per month. Address D A 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.— S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

DWELLINGS SOUTH SIDE.

2939 Wabash-av., 2-story and cellar stone front, 5 rooms, $25.

3017 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick, 12 rooms, $35.

2241 Calumet-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, 9 rooms, $50.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

1913 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms.

1949 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, 14 rooms with barn.

2262 State-st., 6-room cottage, $22.50.

2139 Calumet-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, $45.

19 Eliot-ct., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, with barn, $50.

2131 Prairie-av., very fine 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms.

2026 Indiana-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, $35.

2305 Vernon-av., 2-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms $30.

2227 Dearborn-st., 6-room cottage, $15.

2614 42d-st., 2-story and cellar brick, 6 rooms, furnace, etc., $17.50.

1 326 31th-st., 2-story and basement brick, 8 rooms, $21.50.

75 Bryant-av., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms, $30.

2121 Elmwood-place, modern 8-room house, $35.

2124 Elmwood-pl., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $22.50.

4132 Wabash-av., 2-story and cellar brick, 6 rooms, and bath, $20.

4620 State-st., frame cottage, 6 rooms, $13.

4128 Indiana-av., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, detached; $25.

Tenants under yearly lease from this office will please notify us at once whether or not they wish to retain the premises after May 1.

West Side.

FOR RENT— LARGE BRICK HOUSE, 139 Center-av. LARO LOFT.

FRAME HOUSE, 294 West Taylor-st., 8 rooms. POSSESSION MAY 1. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE RESIDENCE, NO. 725 WEST Washington-st.; large lot and barn; will be put in perfect order; $75 per month. Apply to G. W. NEWCOMB, 712 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT—MODERN BRICK HOUSES— 332 CLAREMONT-AV. 6 rooms and cellar. Furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. POSSESSION MAY 1. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—GOOD HOUSES— 179 W. Jackson, 10-room brick, with good barn, $40. 78 Washington-boulevard, 10-room stone front, $50. 45 and 47 Union Park-place, 9-room houses, $30 each. And other small and large houses. Call and see what we have. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—69 LOOMIS-ST., COR. JACKSONblvd., very desirable stone front house. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—419 W. RANDOLPH-ST., 9-ROOMS, comfortable 9-room brick house; reasonable rent. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, finished or to suit, on Garfield Park; 9 rooms; good barn; $35, or sell on $25 monthly payments. 171 La Salle-st., Room 4. HOGUE.

TO RENT—123 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—6-ROOM house, also barn; every convenience. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—115 S. LEAVITT-ST., 14 ROOMS, large 2-story brick house; desirably located; convenient to cable cars. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—20X36 DWELLING-HOUSE, 841 W. Adams-st.; south front; ten rooms and attic; six bedrooms; $22. E. W. FOWLER, 235 Irving-av.

FOR RENT—309 MARSHFIELD-AV.—A GOOD 8-room house; cheap. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—A DOUBLE TWO-STORY FRAME house with brick basement and large barn in rear suitable for 30 horses; 103-105 W. Erie-st. Inquire at above or 204 Evergreen-av.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSES— 1144 N. Wood, 5 rooms and barn, $15.50. 114 to 118 N. Wood, 5 and 6 room houses, $12.50 and $14. And other small houses. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—441 W. VAN BUREN-ST., 9 ROOMS, wood, comfortable stone front house; reasonable rent. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND flats in all parts of the city. Send, write, or telephone for our printed list. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM BROWN-STONE houses; Lincoln-st., near Jackson-boulevard; $50. H. T. EWART, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT— 1760 California-av., stone-front, 10 rooms; D. R. and K. on first floor; beautifully decorated; includes gas fixtures and furnace; only half block from Madison-st. cable. CHARLES D. DANA, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—571 W. MONROE-ST., BRICK TWOstory and basement, $45; very choice locality; 10 rooms; will be put in nice order. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 452 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPposite Jefferson Park; 12 rooms; modern conveniences. D. J. CROCKER, Room 6, 89 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

Possession May 1.

9 Iselin-st., 2 story and cellar brick; 7 rooms, $40.

6 S. Sheldon-st., 2-story and basement brick, 12 rooms, $45.

Cor. 42d and Kit Park-av., beautiful new modern 2-story and cellar, stone front houses, 9 rooms.

3 S. Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $35.

5 North Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $35.

7 North Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $35.

3 North Green-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, $25.

45 Union Park-place, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $35.

47 Union Park-place, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $35.

5 Rosemary-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, furnished, $40.

7 Rosemary-st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, $22.50.

56 South Oakley-av., 2-story and cellar brick, 7 rooms, $25.

54 Walnut-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms; $20.

43 Humboldt-blvd., very desirable 2-story house, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; $30.

Tenants under yearly lease from this office will please notify us at once whether or not they wish to retain the premises after May 1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

FOR RENT—2124 DWELLING HOUSE, 241 W. Adams-st.; south front; 10 rooms and attic; six bed-rooms; $25. E. W. FOWLER, 235 Irving-av.

North Side.

TO RENT— NORTH SIDE HOUSES. 125 Dearborn-av.—2-story and basement brownstone front house, mansard roof, 13 rooms, hardwood finish, excellent location; moderate rent.

420 La Salle-av.—12-room house near Fourth-st.; all improvements; will be rented low to good tenant.

204 Fremont-st.—9 rooms; 2-story brick house; parlor, d.-r., and k. on first floor; all modern improvements; stable if wanted; good neighborhood; rent only $40 per month. C. H. MULLIKEN, 90 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR RENT— A corner private residence, with stable, within walking distance; very desirable; 14 rooms; hot water heat. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND APARTMENTS in all parts of the city. Send, write, or telephone for our PRINTED LIST. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR RENT— An elegant 12-room modern brick and stone, hardwood finish house, near Virginia flats; rent $63.33 per month; phone 5043. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT— 939 N. CLARK-ST. Possession May 1. Modern two-story, stone front, mansard and cellar BRICK HOUSE. Furnace and other conveniences. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—378 E. CHICAGO-AV.—10 ROOMS, 2-story and basement, stone front house; possession May 1. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT— 381 Ontario-st., 14-room brown stone front in first-class condition; immediate possession. 58 St. Clair-st., 11 rooms; hard wood finish; immediate possession. Butler at 380 Ontario-st. will show houses. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—124 DEARBORN-AV.—11 ROOMS, 2-story and basement brick house; easy walking distance. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WEBSTER, COR. SEMINARY-AV., lot 80x125; elegant modern brick residence, 13 rooms, two baths, steam heat, etc.; brick barn. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN STONE-FRONT RESIdence of 11 rooms, 224 Dearborn-av. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES— No. 46 Bellevue-pl., 12 rooms, $65. No. 187 Evanston-av., 10 rooms, $50. No. 150 Evanston-av., 7 rooms, $30. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 59, Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—278 OAK-ST.—10 ROOMS, DESIRable brick house; convenient to cable-cars. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—TEN-ROOM TWO-STORY BRICK dwelling nearly opposite Lincoln Park, with furniture for sale. Apply to MOREY & CO., real estate, Hotel Vendome, Clark and Center-sts.

FOR RENT—531 LA SALLE-AV.—10 ROOMS, 2-story and basement stone front house; choice location. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NORTH SIDE—11-ROOM MODERN house, $60; 7-room flat, $22. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—MODERN 12-ROOM HOUSE, IN perfect repair, near Virginia flats. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 279 Ontario, corner of State. G. H. HIGBY, 164 Randolph.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 THE COZY STONE-front house, 288 Erie-st.; only $30; 9 rooms; central; desirable. OWNER, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—167 HOWE-ST. NEAR GARFIELDav.; house of 11 rooms.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST OF NORTH Clark-st. and south of Center-st., desirable 10-room house; good location for renting rooms. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT— 58 Schiller-st on corner of North Clark, 2-story and basement brick house, 14 rooms and bath, laundry, halls, and etc.; dumb waiter, steam heat, gas fixtures, modern conveniences; moderate rent. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

HOUSES NORTH SIDE.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

38 Pine-st., 8-story and basement brick house, 14 rooms; $60.

39 Pine-st., 8-story and basement brick, 14 rooms; $60.

20 Pearson-st., 2d story and basement brick, 12 rooms, $50.

242 Erie-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; $70.

233 Erie-st., cor. Dearborn-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; $65.

Tenants under yearly lease from this office will please notify us at once whether or not they wish to retain the premises after May 1.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT— SOUTH SIDE.

HOUSES—

Michigan-av., near 18th-st.; elegant.
3705 Ellis-av.; elegantly furnished.
3334 Wabash-av.; modern.
2938 Vernon-av.; large lawn on sides.
2616 Calumet-av.; large brick house.
11 s. Sixteenth-st.; modern and convenient.
1722 State-st.; large house; cheap rent.

FLATS—

Michigan-av., near 25th-st.
State-st., near 18th-st.
Langley-av., near 42d-st.

NORTH SIDE.

HOUSES—

217 Schiller-st., modern stone front.
219 Schiller-st., modern stone front.
383 Ontario-st., strictly modern house.
329 Ontario-st., elegant house.
1732 Diversey-av., fine brick, with conveniences.

FLATS—

Corner N. Clark and Schiller-sts.; elegant.
Corner North Clark-st. near park.
Chicago-av., near lake.

GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—1822 MICHIGAN-AV., 2 HOUSES ON Elm, one on Ritchie-pl., and No. 698 Fulton-st., with 9 rooms; prices $23, $25, $125. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—4461-4463 BIDGEWOOD-CT., FORmerly Thompkins-place, two new modern 8-room houses; all conveniences; near I. C. and cable; $50; 3-year lease. B. W. WIGHT, 178 Randolph-st.

FOR RENT—4748 KENWOOD-AV.; 2-STORY frame, stone basement, 8 rooms; modern; $30 per month; 3 years' lease. JOHN C. LONG, Room 18 Portland Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 4313 GRAND-BLVD.; modern, and nice large yard; $20 per month. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE IN MOST DESIRABLE part of Kenwood; 11 rooms. Address T 110, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE AND OFFICES— Steam heat, electric bells, gas light, 20x80 ft., with or without stock of tailor's goods; bargain; good reasons for selling. 113 63d-st.

Lake.

FOR RENT—ENGLEWOOD—CONVENIENT TO both the railroads, that row of new, modern brick houses, 6211 to 6231 Stewart-av., cor. Honore-st.; all improvements; bath, furnace, stationary tubs, gas, newly papered, etc.; rent $25, corner house $30. Apply to E. H. MOULTON, 3152 63d-st., or WM. ROGER, 201 Canal.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 9-ROOM STONE-FRONT houses at Auburn Park; $30 per month. R. D. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MAY 1—NORMAL PARK— 6214 6th-st., 6-room cottage, $15. 6226 Yale-st., 8-room house, $23½. 6626 Wentworth-av., 9-room house, $23½. 6628 Wentworth-av., 9-room house, $23½. All new; 2-story; desirable 2-story house, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; $30.

TO RENT—1046 HONORE-ST., AUBURN PARK new 8-room frame; stone cellar; $30. D. W. STORRS, 211 La Salle-st., Room 305.

Lake View.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE AT BUENA PARK; $45 per month. HENRY J. PEST, 206 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT MODERN RESIdence, delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, known as Evergreen Place; presently occupied by Geo. A. Ellis, Esq.; the house stands on lot 300x220 ft.; contains about 12 rooms; is surrounded by ornamental trees; has all modern improvements, and is in every way desirable. Apply to owner, WM. A. HAVEMEYER, 31 Lake-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL RESIDENCES, LARGE grounds, at Riverside. JOHN A. ELLIS, 91, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—WINNETKA—ONE OF THE BEST places in the village; five minutes' walk from depot, near lake; $80 per month. Address S. SHACKFORD, 342 La Salle-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—FOR ONE YEAR OR longer from last of June, one of the handsomest estates in Evanston, elegantly furnished, large stable, and beautiful grounds. EDWIN READ & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE AT DOWNER'S GROVE, 9 rooms, in good order; nice place; rent $25. Apply at Room 216, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, first-class condition; grounds large; shade plenty; mile s. Highland Park. Ravinia. MRS. RUSSELL.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

SUBURBAN.

Winnetka—3-story and cellar frame dwelling, 8 rooms; $30.

Park Manor, very fine 17-room brick residence, very elegant in every way, furnished.

Tenants under yearly lease from this office will please notify us at once whether or not they wish to retain the premises after May 1.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE GREENWOOD FLATS, Corner 42d and Greenwood-av. Steam heat, hardwood gas logs and ranges, janitor service; prices $35 and upward. FRANK WELLS, 189 and Greenwood.

TO RENT—A CHOICE 5 AND 7-ROOM FLAT IN Columbia Block, s. w. cor. Cottage Grove and 51st-st., near I. C. R. R. and cable; all conveniences, steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc. C. M. BROWN, R. 923 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—3S OAKWOOD-BLVD.—AN ELEGANT 7-room flat in granite-front building; steam heat, janitor service, electric door-opener, gas-lighting and bells; gas range, no children; rent $35.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR—FLAT OF FIVE rooms; 3365 State-st.; $15 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEWPORT, CORNER OF Pine and Oakwood-sts., 5 and 7-room flats; steam heat and janitor service; price $30 and $35. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 45 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 3220 INDIANA-AV., CENtral fourteen 6-room brick flats; rent to be $25. OWNER, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—FLAT, 6 ROOMS AND BATH. APPLY 76 Walton.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. e. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

2[illegible] and 2[illegible] 18th-st., 4-room flats, $12 each.
3122 W. Harrison-st., third story, 4 rooms, $20.
3123 South Park-av., first story, 3 rooms, $12.
3223 Cottage Grove-av., second story front, 5 rooms, $22.50.
3223 Cottage Grove-av., second story front, 5 rooms, $22.50.
3223 Cottage Grove-av., second story rear, 4 rooms, flat, $11.50.
3330 to 3336 State-st., 2 flats, $14.
3450 Indiana-av., second story, 4 rooms, $20.
3452 Indiana-av., second story, 4 rooms, $20.
3454 Indiana-av., 5-room flats; $30.

Tenants under yearly lease from this office will please notify us at once whether or not they will please notify us at once whether or not they wish to retain the premises after May 1.

TO RENT— Armour flats located on Armour-av., Dearborn, 32d, and 34th-sts. There will be a few of these flats for rent from May 1st, for which we can make leases at once. Each flat contains 6 or 7 rooms, well-lighted with outside windows. Janitor service furnished, streets sprinkled, sidewalks kept clean, screens—in fact, for the rent asked are the most desirable flats in the city.

For information call on S. C. DODGE on the property or at our office. GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—125 25TH-ST., 2 CHOICE FLATS, 5 rooms, another of 7 rooms; all improvements; rents reasonable; janitor service. 2342 State-st., 3d floor. C. H. MULLIKEN, 90-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE CHEAPEST NEW FLATS ON South Side, 6 and 7 rooms; $25. Corner Fiftieth and Winter-sts. Open all day.

TO RENT— IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. 2270 Archer-av., second-floor flat, 8 rooms; this flat is being entirely renovated, very nice; rent only $20. C. H. MULLIKEN, 90-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PULLMAN BUILDING, SUITES OF two and three rooms, including bath, electric light, steam heat, and service; prices ranging from $45 to $75 per month; on ninth floor. Apply at agent's office, 924 Pullman Bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS IN NEW stone front building on Groveland-av. bet. 31st and 32d-sts.; steam heat, gas, range, janitor service, etc.; only one block from Ill. Central Station and Cottage Grove-av. cable. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156-158 La Salle-st. and 2629 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—LARGE LIST OF FLATS AND houses in all parts of the city. Send, write, or telephone for our printed list. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—232 MICHIGAN-AV.—CHOICE (SEVENth room) 2d flat to man and wife; price $1,200 per year.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS. 30 SHERman-st., opposite Board of Trade.

TO RENT—3255 STATE-ST., TWO 5-ROOM FLATS, second floor, $15 each. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47, and 5504 State-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM MODERN FLATS IN NEW building, 5557 to 5563 Wentworth-av. Agent on premises this p. m.

TO RENT—RICHARD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 37TH-st., choice 6, 7, and 8 room flats; all conveniences, furnace heat, janitor service, awnings, screens, etc.; convenient to cable and Illinois Central cars; rent $25 to $55.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

FLATS—WEST SIDE.

226 S. Leavitt-st., 6 rooms, $23.
220 W. 12th-st., 6 rooms, $20.
228 S. Desplaines-st., 3d story, 5 rooms.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

61 Blue Island-av., 2d story, 5 rooms, $15.
128 W. Van Buren-st., corner flat, 3d story, 5 rooms, $20.
121 W. Van Buren-st., 2d story, 5 rooms, $20.
230 Ann-st., 2d story, 4 rooms, $25.
223 S. Desplaines-st., 3d story, 5 rooms, $13.
236 and 297 W. Randolph-st., 5-room flats, $15.
1 418 and 1 420 Blue Island-av., 4 rooms, $20.
409 W. Harrison-st., 1st story, 6 rooms, $22.50.
471 W. Harrison-st., 1st story, 6 rooms, $20.
408 Congress-st., 1st corner flat, 5 rooms, $40.
363 to 369 S. Halsted-st., 5 and 6 room flats, $16 to $20.
202 Henry-st., 1st story, 5 rooms, $11.
204 Henry-st., front basement, 3 rooms, $7.
204 Henry-st., 3d story, 5 rooms, $17.
486 and 486 W. Madison-st., 5-room flats, $20 to $22.50.
322 West Madison-st., 5 room flats, $22.50.
526 W. Madison-st., 3d story front, 5 rooms, $20.
333 W. Madison-st., 7-room flat, $30.
262 and 264 W. Madison-st., 5-room flats, $21 to $22.
216 to 226 Ogden-av., 4 and 5 room flats, $13 to $24.
439 Ogden-av., 2d story, 7 rooms, $22.50.
443 Ogden-av., 2d story, 7 rooms, $22.50.
445 Ogden-av., 3d story, 7 rooms, $20.
467 Ogden-av., 7-room flats, $22.50.
129 Walnut-st., 4 rooms, $20.
255 West Madison-st., 3d story, 7 rooms, $20.
1584½ West Madison-st., 2d story, 3 rooms, $15.
157 W. Madison-st., 4 rear rooms, $12.50.
401 Winchester-av., 1st story, 5 rooms, $25.
407 Winchester-av., 2d story, 6 rooms, $20.
409 Winchester-av., 1st story, 7 rooms, $25.
419 West Van Buren-st., 5-room flats, $18.
206 South Leavitt-st., 1st story, 6 rooms, $23.
668 West Madison-st., 6 room flat, $18.

Tenants under yearly lease from this office will please notify us at once whether or not they wish to retain the premises after May 1.

TO RENT—FLAT, 6 ROOMS AND ALCOVE— 2d floor, 661 West Madison-st. 2d floor, 671 West Madison-st. Modern; in good order. Possession May 1. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROBERT-ST., NEAR JACKSON-BLVD., 1 lower flat, 6 rooms, $25 a month; 2d flat, 7 rooms, $30 a month; all good imp.; in first-class condition; bay-window; east front. E. W. WESTALL & CO., 136 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—414 WEST LAKE-ST., 5-room flat, front, 2d floor, 4-room flat, rear, 2d floor, Modern; in good order. Possession May 1. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT— 1231 W. Adams-st., upper flat; 9 rooms; new and complete; separate basement and furnace; good neighbors; rent $35 per mo.; nothing better for the money in Chicago. CHARLES D. DANA, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT— 2d floor, 606 West Van Buren-st. 2d floor, 608 West Van Buren-st. Modern conveniences. Possession May 1. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY OWNER, TWO MORE OF THOSE elegant, new, modern 7-room flats at 908 Park-av., near Garfield Park; healthy location; pleasant surroundings; near horse and cable cars; $35, $30. Call at 112 and 114 South Hoyne-av.

TO RENT—FLAT, 6 ROOMS Bath, furnace, gas fixtures, etc. 1st floor, 85 Page-st. Possession May 1. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS; NEW, WITH ALL modern improvements; only $30 to $35 per month; in new block on Western-av., cor. 12th-st. Apply at 1145 W. 12th-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT, 196 WINCHESTER-AV.; $30; stone front; six rooms and bath; in nice order; 2 fine lots and stable; large garden and back yard; very cheap; also the upper flat of No. 198, 7 rooms, $24. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 164 PRATT-PLACE, A FINE 7-room block flat; furnace, laundry, etc. C. B. WILSON, 84 La Salle-st., R. 15.

TO RENT—MODERN 6-ROOM BRICK FLATS AT 341 and 347 Ogden-av.; $23 to $25. OWNER, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—FLAT, 9 ROOMS— Possession May 1. 2d floor, 238 S. Halsted-st. Modern conveniences. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—813 MONROE-ST., 1ST AND 2D FLATS, fine light and all improvements; will put in elegant order. C. B. WILSON, 84 La Salle-st., R. 15.

TO RENT—1170 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—LIGHT, cheerful 5-room flat; all modern conveniences; very reasonable rent. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH, 6-ROOM FLAT, WITH bath. 582 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, 494 W. MADISONst., 5 rooms and bath; superior light and ventilation H. A. OSBORN, 171 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—388 CAMPBELL-AV.—COZY 5-ROOM flat, 1st floor; just south of Harrison-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MADISON-ST. FLATS— No. 1244—Modern.....$25
No. 740.....30
No. 767 Lake-st., 8-room cottage, with barn.....30

TO RENT—FLAT, 5 ROOMS— Possession May 1. All modern conveniences. 206 and 208 Fourth-av. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 22, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, $35 AND 1010 WASHINGTON blvd., with barn, $28, $24, and $23. Inquire at 535 Park-av.

TO RENT—LARGE LIST OF FLATS AND HOUSES in all parts of the city. Send, write, or telephone for our PRINTED LIST. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—320 PARK-AV.—6 ROOMS, MODERN pressed brick building; a splendid flat. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—GOOD FLATS— 1,750 W. 12th, top floor; 7 rooms and barn, $20.50; lower floor, 7 rooms, $16.50. 1161 W. Madison, 2 floors, 6 rooms each, $12.50. 837 W. Indiana, 5 rooms, $15. And other good and cheap flats. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, STEAM HEATED, 4 and 5-room flats. 235 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, 936 LA SALLE-AV. H. PLENTYE, 111 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—4213, 4221, AND 4225 La Salle-av., elegant modern 8-room flats; range, furnace, janitor service, $30 to $35. Gas permit at ENGERS, CODE & HOLINGER, 261 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 8-ROOM FLAT NEAR LINcoln Park. 78 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 CHOICE 8-ROOM APARTMENTS IN 3 Seville Building, 161 Locust-st.; modern and first-class; steam heat; janitor service, N. Monroe, Room 71, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT AND OFFICE AT 1,407 La Salle-av.; will steam heat; also flats at 646, 652, 654, and 656 N. Clark-st. A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Clark, Room 11.

TO RENT—2026 EAST DIVISION-ST., JUST OFF Lake Shore Drive, in the "Stockton," handsome modern apartments of 3 rooms and bath; janitor service and every possible convenience; $20 and $21. 36 Washington-st. Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—IN THE "BRIGHTON"— 1 199 Ontario-st., 5 and 6 room brick flats; from May 1; $25 and $27.50; sunny; central. OWNER, 317 La Salle, Room 202.

TO RENT—FLAT, 6 ROOMS AND BATH. APPLY 76 Walton.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. e. cor La Salle and Madison-sts.

FLATS—NORTH SIDE.

POSSESSION MAY 1ST.

49 and 51 Rush-sts., "Geneva Apartments," very desirable 3-room flats, steam heat, etc.
140 Wells-st., 2d story, 6 rooms, $27.50.
144 Wells-st., 3d story, 6 rooms, $25.
142 Erie-st., 3d story, 5 rooms; $20.
178 Dearborn-av., modern flat, 1st story and basement, 8 rooms; steam heat, etc.
203 Dearborn-av., new, very elegant 3-room flats, east front, $360, $120.
36 and 38 Delaware-place, 3d story, very [desirable 3-room flat, steam heat, etc.; $25.
127 Webster-av., 5-room flats, $12.
256 No. Clark-st., 4 and 5-room flats, $20 and $22.50.

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TO RENT— NORTH SIDE FLATS.

171-173-175 N. State-st., corner Superior-st., choice 7-room flats; all nice, light, large rooms; modern improvements, janitor, furnace in first floor flats.

"The Ottawa," n. w. corner Chicago-av. and N. State-st. These flats are in nice order, good janitor service, all improvements, rents low.

Flat 1, 7 rooms, $35.
Flat 2, 6 rooms, $30.
Flat 10, 7 rooms, $40.
Flat 12, 6 rooms, $30.
Flat 8, 7 rooms, $35.

Apply to Janitor, or C. H. MULLIKEN, Agent, 90, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, NEW, CORNER CHESTNUT and State-sts.; 6 and 7 rooms; finished throughout with hardwood; steam heat, hot and cold water all conveniences; $35 and $40. M. PETRIE, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—499 LA SALLE-AV.—2 EXTRA NICE flats, 8 and 10 rooms each; building is being remodeled; everything fresh and new; ready May 1, 1891. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE 3-ROOM APARTMENTS in Seville Building, 161 Locust-st.; modern and first-class in every respect; steam heat; janitor service. N. MONROE, Room 71, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 6, AND 7-ROOM NEW FLATS, $24, $28, $40, $42; steam heat, modern, janitor service, attics, and cellars. Apply on the premises, 593 La Salle-av. A. K. WATERS.

TO RENT—5 TO 7 ROOM MODERN FLATS IN THE Florence and Bellevue Buildings. For particulars call at office, 19 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—2d FIRST-CLASS FLATS, WOOD MANtels, bath, large yard, in my new block, corner North Clark and Belmont-av.; ready about April 1; 4, 5, and 8 rooms, from $15 to $30; examine them.

TO RENT—LARGE LIST OF FLATS AND houses in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE
AT
"BEVERLY HILLS."

On C., R. I. and P. R. R., just south of AUBURN and north of LONGWOOD, between 91st and 93d-sts. Three Blocks for sale at ACRE PRICES, plus cost of improvements. The property is all subdivided and ready to retail. A number of fine houses already built adjoining the property on the south. Fine station on premises. Only forty minutes' ride from Van Buren Street Station. High rolling ground. Beautiful shade trees and the best of improvements. A great bargain for a few days.

Metropolitan Investment Company,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts., ground floor.

7% Net Investment.

We are authorized to offer for a short time a Dock Lot on the North Branch, with Railroad connections and first-class improvements, at $25,000 (worth $30,000), or will sell at an appraised valuation. Property will be sold subject to a lease to responsible tenant for 15 years at 7 per cent net. For full particulars call on

SNOW & DICKINSON
Exclusive Agents,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

MONEY.
We want to Loan on Chicago Property:
$100,000 at 5%.
50,000 at 5½%.
J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro.,
91 DEARBORN-ST.

AMOUNTS OF
$500 to $50,000
TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
A SPECIAL FUND—NO DELAY.
Building Loans Made.
Special rates on amounts of $5,000 and over.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

For Manufacturing or Storage.
FOR RENT—158 and 160 West Van Buren-st., semi-fireproof building, five stories and basement; first-class in every respect. Will change to good tenant; long or short lease. Apply to
ROTH-McMAHON CO.,
121 South Clinton-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.,
New York, April 9, 1891.
The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, June 4 next, at 1 p. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before said meeting, and to take action pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the State of Illinois upon the agreement for the purchase of the property and franchises of the Junction Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Illinois, having about eight miles of railroad, which is now operated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company as a proprietary line.
Notice of the closing of the transfer books will be published at least thirty days before the day of election. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
M. HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

TO RENT.
42 & 44 Michigan-av.,
N. E. Cor. South Water-st.,
Entire Building, 16,500 square feet. A most desirable corner. Long lease.
PRATT & ELY, - 132 La Salle-st.

ARE YOU IN IT?
That Longwood Lot Syndicate.
GET PARTICULARS OF
JAY DWIGGINS & CO.,
409 Chamber of Commerce Building.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
(MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE),
68 BROADWAY AND 17 NEW-ST., NEW YORK.
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

$75,000 Cash
To invest in central real estate. Would also assume incumbrance of about same amount. Address T 47, Tribune office.

Carette STOCK $79 a SHARE
Buy before price goes higher. SCOTT & GAGE, 49 Clark-st

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 9.	April 2.
New York	$100,655,457	$115,537,020
Boston	15,102,633	
Chicago	18,092,000	12,553,000
Philadelphia	10,725,845	14,981,114
St. Louis	3,311,281	3,433,854
Baltimore	1,859,304	2,868,146
New Orleans	1,861,655	1,968,493

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount; Boston, 25c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

Money is getting more plentiful. Even those banks which have been particularly favored in active question from other quarters are now beginning to find their surplus growing uncomfortably large. There have been some loans in sound amounts on gilt-edge collateral at 5 per cent. That rate is as yet exceptional. There have been only a few loans of that kind made, and those were under specially favorable circumstances, but it marks the break in the rates, which has for so long stood firmly at 6 per cent. Everywhere money is quoted easy at 6 per cent. The borrower with proper collateral has an unlimited amount at his command. Indications now are that even the present speculative activity and its attendant increase in demand will not be equal to holding rates at 6 per cent much longer.

The Bank of England rate was not changed at the directors meeting yesterday and still remains at 3 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balances today was £23,000. Sterling exchange was perhaps a shade weaker although there was scarcely any noticeable change in quotations, which were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	489¼	490¼
Actual	486 @ 488¼	488¼ @ 488¾
Documentary	484¾ @ 485	486¾

Trading at the Stock Exchange continued active. Although yesterday was not up to the record of Wednesday. Everything is strong. Belief in increased earnings outweighs fear of adverse legislation in the markets for street railway securities, and the result is higher prices. Both North and West Side stocks are gradually working up as a result of some investment buying and a good deal of room trading. The market yesterday was too steady, however, to profit the speculative crowd. Wall Street held within narrow limits to points all day, vibrating each side of 120. There was no set gain either for the North Side stock from the opening, both the first and last sale of regular stock being at 112. Arc Light and Power continues strong. It got up yesterday to 107 for a fractional lot, which is the highest price it has touched this year. Confident predictions of an advance ranging all the way from 115 to 125 are being made by the friends of the stock. The Moore group of stocks do not rally with the rest of the market. Diamond Match yesterday was 121¾ bid and 124¾ asked. There was a sale of Strawboard at 77¼. Earnings are reported all good and the management protests against all intimations that dividends are to be reduced, but the public is inclined to hold off. The first sales of the Harvey Steel Car stock were made yesterday at 63. There is no movement in the Milwaukee and Chicago breweries; there has in fact been but one sale of 10 shares of the preferred stock. It is understood that the London and Chicago Contract company has a substantial block of this stock on its hands, which was not disposed of when the securities were underwritten and which is liable to come on to the market as soon as any prospect develops of placing it at a figure equal to the underwriting price. There was some movement in gas bonds. The action of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas company in dissolving the corporation was variously interpreted in its effect on the bonds, and the market showed little excitement in either direction. The Gaslight 5s opened at 88, which was ½ below Wednesday's close. On a second call they advanced buyer 30 to 85¾. The consumers' 5s went up 2 points to 75 regular and 70 buyer 30. List of sales yesterday was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:20 A. M.

10 Am Straw Bd Co... 7¼
150 C & C C & D Co... 82
50 do... 82
50 do... 82¼
150 do... 83¼
50 do... 83¾
50 do... 82¾
100 do... 82¾
50 C B & M Co b 30... 150
50 C Ar L & P Co... 105½
50 do... 105¾
110 do... 105¾
100 Harvey S Car Co... 63
50 N Chi St R R Co... 172
50 do... 172¾
50 do... 173
$8000 C G L & C Co 5s... 88
2250 C Bd of Trade 5s... 102¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

15 C A L & P Co... 105¾
65 do... 105½
92 do... 106
50 do... 106¼
2 do... 107
200 W C S R R Co... 133
100 do... 132¾
50 do... 132¾
50 C B & M Co... 150¾
50 do... 150¾
$6000 Con. Gas 5s... 78
5000 do b 30... 79

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Chicago is not greatly concerned with the value of the stock, however, but Chicago is largely interested in the bonds and the effect of this action on the value of the bonds is particularly interesting. The friends of the bonds profess to see distinct advantages in the dissolution, because the trust is now out of existence. But it would not be an easy matter to tangibly locate those advantages. One of the losses is obvious at a glance. All the bonds of the underlying companies have been stamped with a guarantee by the Chicago Gas Trust. Perhaps that guarantee was not worth a great deal, but it at least meant if the aggregate earnings of all the companies were not equal to the aggregate charges on the bonds all interest would be paid. Bondholders no longer have that security. If one of the companies should some time prove unequal to earning interest on its bonds it is not easy to see how those bondholders could lay claim to the earnings of some more prosperous company if they are going to voluntarily resign their rights by allowing the Gas Trust to dissolve while it has this outstanding obligation in the form of guarantees upon all of these underlying bonds.

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Atchison	18,921	30½	29¾	29¾	29¼
Am. Sugar	11,575	91¾	90¾	91¾	90¼
Do pfd	38	96	96	96	96
C., B. & Q	60,965	87¾	84¾	87	85¾
Canada So	1,750	51¾	50¾	51¾	50¾
Central Pac	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Canadian Pac	100	79¾	79¼	79¾	78½
Ches. & Ohio	225	18¾	18¾	18¾	17¾
Do 1st pfd	75	37½	37½	37½	
Do 2d pfd	420	32½	32	32	32
Colo. Coal	360	37	35¾	37	36¾
Co. St. L. & P	710	15¾	15¼	15¼	15
Do pfd	234	52½	52	52	51¾
Chi. Junc. Ry	50	75¾	75¾	75¾	
Chi. & E. Ill	100	74	74	74	75
Do pfd	110	94	94	94	94¼
C. C. C. & St. L	5,423	63¾	62¼	63¾	62¾
Do pfd	125	95	95	95	95
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	110	98¾	98¾	98¾	96¾
Chicago Gas	22,675	49¾	48	48	49
D., L. & W	1,750	137	136¾	136¾	136¼
Del. & Hud	1,180	134¾	133¾	134¾	133½
Den. & Rio G	4,630	20	19¾	19¾	
Do pfd	900	55¾	55	55¼	53¾
East Tenn	65	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Do 1st pfd	100	17	17	17	
E. & T. H	700	125¾	125	125¾	124
G., B. W. & St. P	200	8	8	8	7¾
Hocking Valley	200	28	28	28	
Illinois Cent	425	98	97¾	98	96¾
Jersey Cent	2,110	118	116¾	118	116¾
Linseed Oil	300	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Lake Shore	3,940	112¾	111¾	112¾	111
Louisville & Nash	35,027	76¾	74¾	76¾	74¾
L. E. & W	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58
Do pfd	540	88¾	88¾	88¾	89
Lead Trust	2,800	19¾	18¾	19	19¾
Lacleede Gas	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Missouri Pac	7,791	70	69¾	70	69
Manitoba	700	109	107¾	108¾	108¾
Manhattan	400	106¾	106	106¾	106¾
Mobile & Ohio	400	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Minn. & St. L	300	4	3	4	3¾
N. Am. Co	4,671	17¾	17	17¾	17¼
Northwest	2,470	108¾	107¾	108	107¾
Do pfd	100	134¾	134¾	134¾	134
New England	2,340	39¾	37¾	38	37¾
Northern Pac	6,365	27¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do pfd	12,125	70¾	68¾	69¾	70
Nor. & W	100	16	15	15	
Do pfd	300	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
N. Y. Cent	1,005	103¾	103¼	103¾	103¾
N. Y., C. & St. L	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pfd	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Nat. Cord	5,400	68¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
O. Short Line	450	23¾	23¼	23¾	
Ore. Improv	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	
O. Ry. & Nav	200	81	81	81	
Out. & W	604	19¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Omaha Com	400	32	29¾	30	
Do pfd	200	81	80¾	80¾	
Pacific Mail	1,610	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Pullman	355	194	194	194	192
Peo., D. & E	200	22	21	21	21
Reading	3,770	35¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Richmond Term'l	4,405	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	50	51	51	51	51
Rock Island	20,650	84¾	83¾	84¾	83¾
R. W. & O	440	113¾	112¾	113¾	112¾
St. Paul	69,075	92¾	90¾	92¾	90¾
Do pfd	682	112¾	112	112¾	112
St. P. & Dul. pfd	600	80¾	80	80¾	
Southern Pacific	2,300	37	36¾	36¾	36½
Silver R	135,000	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Texas Pacific	700	14¾	14¾	14¾	13¾
Tol., A. & K. N. M	100	25	25	25	
Tenn. Coal	610	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Union Pac	37,845	49¾	47¾	49¾	47¾
W. & L. E	700	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do pfd	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	73
Wabash pfd	1,350	18¾	18¾	18¾	18
Western Union	5,738	82¾	81¾	82	81¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	Farg	140
American	120	United States	67½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	122¾	U. S. 4½s reg	102
U. S. 4s coup	122¾	U. S. 4½s coup	102

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

12 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

$1000 US 4s reg ... 122
50 Fourth N B ... 141½
200 W Stat Ry ... 100½
$50 Ala Cl R ... 100
6000 Atch 4s ... 92¾
2000 Atch 2ds ... 63
1000 A & T inc ... 34
10000 B & R new ... 112
1000 San & S fe 6s ... 109
3000 Can So 2ds ... 107
1000 C F & M 1st ... 91
1000 Chi & Mo 5s reg ... 100¾
1000 CN O cn 1st ... 110
1000 CR rcf 4s ... 91
1000 CP pfc 5s ... 111
2000 C&O con 5s ... 95¾
2000 C&O-RA&D 1st cn ... 79¾
2000 CB&Q ... 102
10000 CB&Q con 5s ... 102½
5000 CB&Q 5s ... 102

$2000 C G L & C 5s b 20 ... 88¼
10000 do b 30 ... 88¾
$1000 C G & C C 5s b 20 ... 88¼
10000 do b 30 ... 88¾
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10000 do b 30 ... 88¾

A complete account of yesterday's meeting of the Chicago Gas company stockholders will be found elsewhere. The company is now dissolved. It might be said that there is still a good deal of "trust" about it, however, so long as people will pay $49 for a share in a corporation which has no existence and about whose assets there is far from a clear understanding.

Chicago is not greatly concerned with the value of the stock, however, but Chicago is largely interested in the bonds and the effect of this action on the value of the bonds is particularly interesting. The friends of the bonds profess to see distinct advantages in the dissolution, because the trust is now out of existence. But it would not be an easy matter to tangibly locate those advantages. One of the losses is obvious at a glance. All the bonds of the underlying companies have been stamped with a guarantee by the Chicago Gas Trust. Perhaps that guarantee was not worth a great deal, but it at least meant if the aggregate earnings of all the companies were not equal to the aggregate charges on the bonds all interest would be paid. Bondholders no longer have that security. If one of the companies should some time prove unequal to earning interest on its bonds it is not easy to see how those bondholders could lay claim to the earnings of some more prosperous company if they are going to voluntarily resign their rights by allowing the Gas Trust to dissolve while it has this outstanding obligation in the form of guarantees upon all of these underlying bonds.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—The bulls started the ball to rolling up the steep decline with a good deal of vigor this morning. They started in, however, too well for a time, as the very rapidity of the movement caused a reactionary sentiment to set in, and raised a bear market. The market declined 2@3 per cent. During the first hour the whole list was lifted from ¾@1¾.

Among the railroad shares St. Paul and Union Pacific were the most buoyant. They were credited with large London buying as well as very pronounced Boston support, which advanced them 1¾@2¾. The other Western shares did almost equally as well, for within the same time Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Lake Shore, Northern Pacific preferred stock made gains of ¾@1¾, and even Erie showed an astonishing vitality by advancing 1. The coolers also came in for their legitimate attention, Lackawanna securing a lead of ¾ and Reading ¼. Tennessee Coal and Iron, which has been almost dormant for a long time, made a sudden bid for notice by reason of on the revival of the old story that a portion of its property was to be sold to an English syndicate for a round sum. The impression prevails that without such favorable turn is not far from consummation.

The Industrials were active and sugar shares in particular were bought with a good deal of confidence, the common going up 1¾ to 91¾, and the preferred to 113. Chicago Gas touched 84, on the belief that the result of the stockholders' meeting would be extremely beneficial to it. Over $2,000,000 of the stock is now held by parties in this city, New York and Philadelphia parties who have had the reorganization scheme in charge. After the first hour there was no disposition to take profits, and a number of stocks down the list staggered back fractionally, but hardly enough to cause apprehension.

The first hour of the afternoon disclosed no material weakness in the market. Burlington, indeed, showed an increase of strength and was sold up to 84¾, and Louisville and Nashville gained another ½ over the highest for the morning. The rest of the list was steady and firm. The last sale of Gas for the day brought about a revulsion of feeling which caused a reaction along the entire list. Chicago Gas became the feature after the announcement that the stockholders had voted to dissolve the trust, and the price went off from 49¾@48¾. Among railways Northern Pacific preferred was down 1@1¾ declines from the highest of ¾@1¼ each. As a rule, however, the market remained higher than last night's closing.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 4 per cent; last loan 3; closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper 6@8. Sterling exchange 4 hot and easier at 486¾ for 60-day bills and 488¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 484,000 shares, including: Atchison 18,661; La Shore 3,700; Erie, 4,220; Louisville and Nashville, 35,457; Missouri Pacific, 11,393; North American, 4,701; Northern Pacific, 6,515; do preferred, 8,935; Reading, 4,600; Richmond and West Point, 4,455; St. Paul, 20,515; Union Pacific, 37,805; Western Union, 6,038.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Apr. 9	Closing Apr. 8
Am. Cot. Sd. T	1,320	26¾	25	26¼	24
Atchison	18,921	30½	29¾	29¾	29¼
Am. Sugar	11,575	91¾	90¾	91¾	90¼
Do pfd	38	96	96	96	96
C., B. & Q	60,965	87¾	84¾	87	85¾
Canada So	1,750	51¾	50¾	51¾	50¾
Central Pac	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Canadian Pac	100	79¾	79¼	79¾	78½
Ches. & Ohio	225	18¾	18¾	18¾	17¾
Do 1st pfd	75	37½	37½	37½	
Do 2d pfd	420	32½	32	32	32
Colo. Coal	360	37	35¾	37	36¾
Co. St. L. & P	710	15¾	15¼	15¼	15
Do pfd	234	52½	52	52	51¾
Chi. Junc. Ry	50	75¾	75¾	75¾	
Chi. & E. Ill	100	74	74	74	75
Do pfd	110	94	94	94